

Students 'unhappy, cynical, alienated'

From the College Press Service

College students nationwide are an unhappy, cynical, alienated bunch of people, with no respect for institutions, no belief in God and the "lowest morals," if George Gallup's statistics have correctly gauged the mood of the nation's campuses.

A recent Gallup survey showed that while most students lean to the left politically, the minority of students who "take a center or right of center position" on political issues are also those who have "the greatest confidence in the nation and its institutions, respect for religion, and their own family life."

THE SURVEY RESULTS, based on about 900 interviews with students from 57 colleges around the nation, indicated that most students move to the left in their political thinking during their years of college. While 30 per cent of the freshmen polled said they leaned to the "left of center or far left," 53 per cent of the seniors said they identified with the left to some degree. Only 20 per cent of the seniors said their ideas went to the right center or far right.

The poll does not include, however, freshman statistics for those students who are now seniors, nor does it take into account

that political, social, and economic conditions were very different four years ago when these students were freshmen.

The survey compared on Ivy League university (which was not identified) and Oklahoma Christian College (OCC) of Oklahoma City with each other and with college students in general. The OCC students tended to take the opposite view from the majority of college students around the country on almost every major issue, while the Ivy League students leaned toward the other extreme of the national results: they felt the same on most issues as the nation's students in general, but in significantly larger proportions.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME SURVEY results on the moral and political attitudes of college students in general, and at Oklahoma Christian College and an Ivy League school:

—54 per cent of all college students favored the decriminalization of marijuana, while 68 per cent of the Ivy League students favored it. OCC students opposed the measure by 90 per cent.

—Only 18 per cent of the nation's college students and nine per cent of the Ivy League students felt that pre-marital sex was wrong, while 83 per cent of the OCC students were against pre-marital sex.

—65 per cent of all college students and 83 per cent of the Ivy League students supported the right of abortion under all circumstances. Only 24 per cent of the OCC students took that stand.

THE SURVEY IN — dicated that most college students had a "strong anti-business" attitude. But, according to Gallup, this hostility is accompanied by a "shocking ignorance of the free enterprise system. Gallup asserts that most students have a distorted view of big Business, over estimating profits and under-estimating corporate taxes.

"Why do students turn to the left?" asked Gallup in a summary of the survey's findings. He answered his own question by citing events of the recent past such as Vietnam, Watergate, and the economy—but emphasized the "great influence" of professors with leftist views.

Probing student religious attitudes, the survey showed that most students across the country believe in "God or a universal spirit," and that 65 per cent of the students believe in life after death—though the statistics drew no distinction between reincarnation and traditional salvation.

Chart

missouri southern
state college

Joplin, Mo. 64801



Vol. 37, No. 9

Friday, Jan. 16, 1976

Record enrollment expected

Classes begin Monday, as registration today and yesterday marks the beginning of what appears to be shaping up as another record enrollment for Missouri Southern.

Based on pre-enrollment figures, an estimate has been made that this semester's enrollment will outstrip last year's second semester enrollment of 3,115. Enrollment for the second semester of 1974 was 2,824.

Over 2,000 had pre-enrolled at the close of advance enrollment on December 15.

Registration for the spring term got underway yesterday (Thursday) at 8:30 a.m. and will end today at 3:30.

The usual long lines for fee payment and for books greeted students on their return, but most are already looking forward to Monday, February 16. That's the first holiday of the semester. It's the official observance of George Washington's birthday.

Other dates students should keep in mind are these:

- March 12 — Mid term.
- March 19 — Withdrawal after this date, no refund of fees.
- April 9 — Last day to drop with a W.
- April 12-16 — Spring vacation.

Vets must confirm semester hours

To avoid any possible payment problems all veterans receiving veterans educational benefits should check as soon as possible with the campus veterans affairs office to confirm the total number of completed hours.

Veterans affairs office staff members use a computer printout of the number of hours completed and in some cases the number of hours shown completed by the computer is incorrect.

Bobby Martin, director of veterans affairs at Missouri Southern, pointed out that in the past this discrepancy in the number of completed hours had resulted in disrupted payments. If caught in time by the veterans affairs office this can be avoided.

The veterans affairs office is located on the first floor of Hearn Hall in room 130.

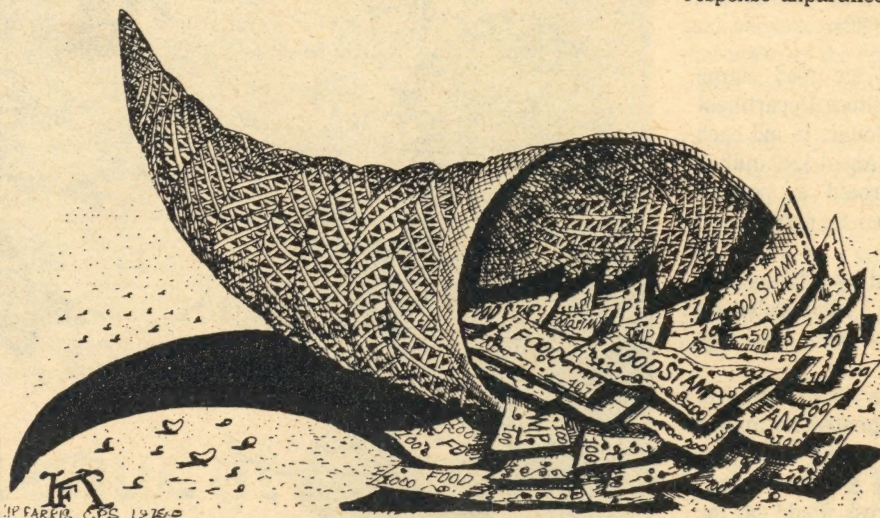
- April 19 — Classes resume.
- May 19 — Classes end.
- May 21 — Commencement.

Commencement will be the first event held in the new college auditorium, with all faculty and administration seated on the stage. Classes in the new auditorium complex begin next week, and finishing touches were placed on classroom and office space during the Christmas break.

the
inside
news

The
Klan

Chart reporter Karen Williams concludes her three-part series on the Ku Klux Klan inside The Chart this week. Focusing on Klan activities in the Joplin area today, Ms. Williams reports on Klan meetings, the complaints they hear, and their attitudes towards various subjects. The series, thus far, has drawn response unparalleled in Chart history.



Tightening
eligibility
requirements...

Stamp crackdowns coming

By The College Press Service

Students who survived a recent crackdown by the Agriculture Department designed to eliminate them from the food stamp rolls may have more hurdles to cross to continue receiving stamps. A number of bills being considered in Congress are aimed at paring the number of food stamp recipients down even further.

One bill, the National Food stamp Reform Act introduced by Sen. James Buckley (R-NY), would cut anyone who is "voluntarily unemployed" from the food stamp rolls. This includes college students and anyone else who has decided not to work.

THAT MEASURE WOULD GO beyond the efforts of the Agriculture Department to cut off food stamps going to students. The Agriculture Department put a policy, into effect this fall that disqualifies students from receiving food stamps unless their parents are also eligible for stamps. That policy change was made to cut students from middle and upper income families from the food stamp lists.

If students aren't claimed by their parents as tax dependents at tax time, they can still receive stamps if they meet other eligibility standards.

A number of new bills could trim millions of people from the food stamp program by clamping on tighter eligibility

(continued on page 2)

Faculty consulting: academic racket?

By the College Press Service

Not long after Norman Hackerman joined the University of Texas science faculty in 1945, a local oil firm offered the former atomic bomb researcher a part-time consulting position.

The money was good — Hackerman would earn about a fifth of his university salary — and he would be able to remain on the faculty at full pay at the same time. So despite a warning from his dean that he was "prostituting himself," Hackerman took the job. "I certainly wasn't going to sneer at the money," he said, "but it was also a means of keeping alive in the field. I would learn as much as I'd gain."

Hackerman, in the words of author Ronnie Dugger, who describes the situation in his book, "Our Invaded Universities," went on to pioneer policies on consulting for profit that set the pattern at Texas and at other universities around the country.

TODAY, COLLEGE PROFESSORS find themselves increasingly in demand not only to sell their advice and research to private firms, but also to sit on various corporate boards of directors, advise government panels, testify before congressional committees and even to start some businesses of their own.

But as consulting became more widespread in recent years, critics began to attack the practice as fraught with conflict of interest. They pointed to professors consulting with private firms and then testifying as supposed "independent experts" before federal agencies charged with regulating those very firms, as well as the reverse situation in which professors with long government association began consulting with private companies, offering their valuable "inside information" to the firms, often at expensive rates.

Another source of concern is what happens to professors' intellectual independence after being plied for years with government and corporate funds. An example is the current fruitless search for independent academicians to testify on the nuclear plant controversy.

"**THROUGH DISCLOSURE**," he emphasizes, "so that people can move to some sort of evaluation to see who is being served

— taxpayers, students or private industry and professors."

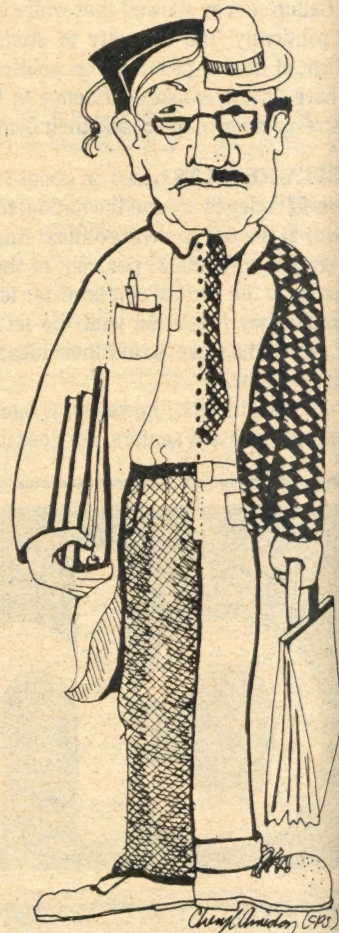
In his report, Schwartz found that 68 faculty members and administrators from 44 universities hold 85 directorships on 66 top US corporations. Schwartz also discovered large numbers of faculty members serving on the more than 1400 committees that advise state and federal agencies. In addition, another recent survey reported that 58 per cent of US engineering faculty members and 36 per cent of those on education faculties admitted that consulting was a significant source of their outside income. Dugger reported that nearly half the Harvard senior faculty consult and a professor friend of his agreed that consulting was "academic racketeering."

Schwartz, who says some consulting fees reach \$500 per day, says consulting is a fact of life at every college but on the whole, it is a "successfully hidden issue."

"**EVERY ONE OF THEM** is afraid to testify because of their relationship with the Atomic Energy Commission," an attorney for an anti-nuclear group told Change Magazine. "There is subtle intimidation: the academicians are being purchased in one way or another through the funding that is coming to their schools ... The industries are funding efforts and too many consultants are too afraid to take on the hand that is feeding them."

Moreover, critics question the ideas of "truth seeking" professors serving on "profit maximizing" boards of huge corporations. This practice, says University of California physicist Charles Schwartz, "raises some most provocative questions about the ways in which the academic world is integrated into the dominant structure of corporate America."

Schwartz, a well-known Berkeley professor, is currently the country's leading opponent of outside consulting by college professors. Although he admits doing some consulting himself in the past, Schwartz is so convinced of its perils that he recently wrote a detailed report which called for each US university to require all its employees to make annual public disclosures of all consulting activities.



Food stamps . .

(continued from page 1)

qualifications. Tougher eligibility standards could hurt students in two ways—by making them ineligible if they are currently independent of their parents and receiving stamps, or by cutting their parents from the food stamp program and consequently ending the handout to their children in college.

A **CONGRESSIONAL CRACKDOWN** on the food stamp program has followed reports by the Agriculture Department and other groups showing that millions of dollars in aid each year go to persons who aren't really eligible. About \$246 million was estimated to have been either overpaid to persons legitimately collecting food stamps or given to persons not eligible at all.

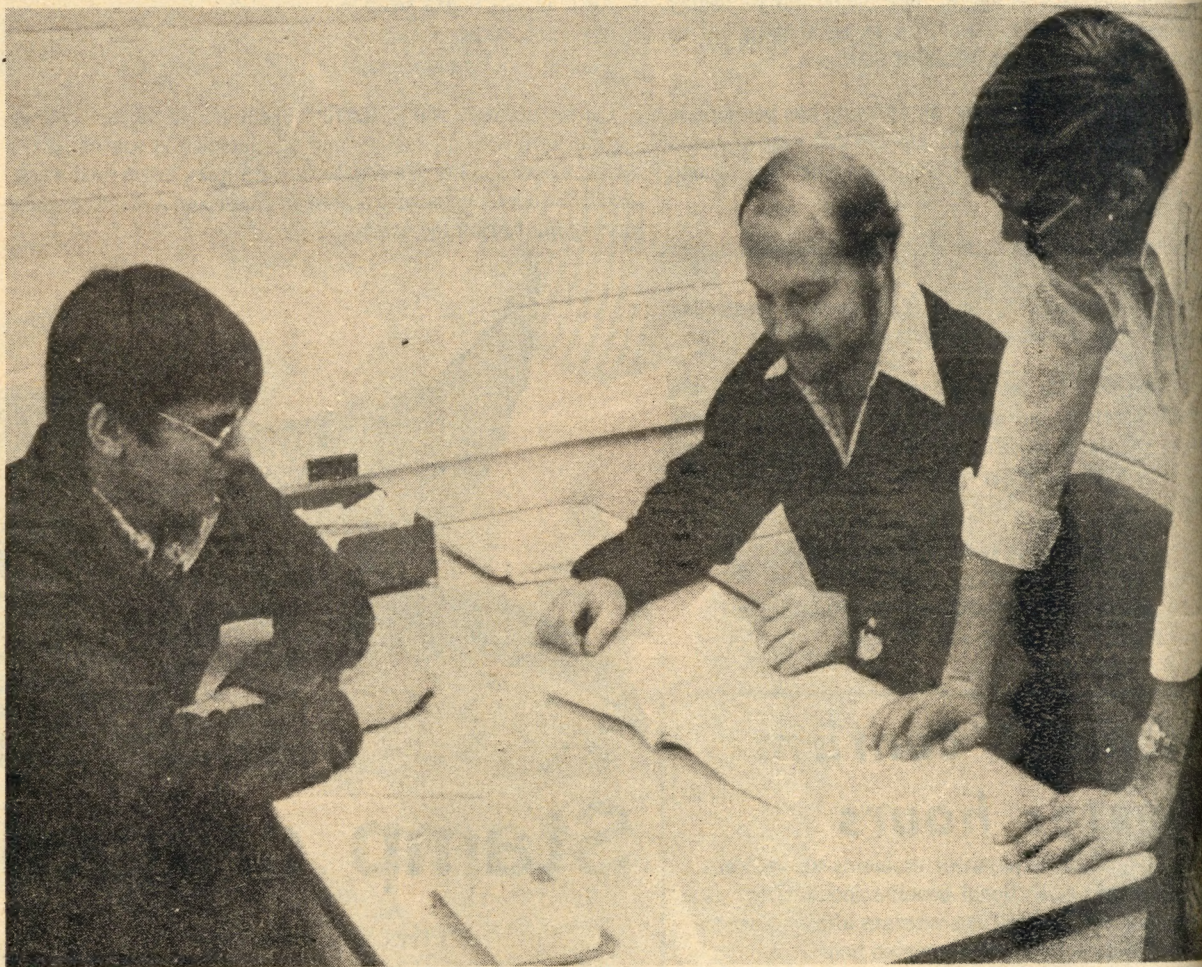
To legislators with constituencies angered by inflation and tired of subsidizing welfare programs, the \$5.2 billion doled out to 19 million Americans is a likely place to begin trimming welfare payments.

A bill introduced by Sen. George McGovern (D-SD) and Sen. Robert Dole (D-KS) would eliminate an estimated 1.5 million people from the food stamp rolls by setting the maximum allowable income for a family of four at \$7776 per year. President Ford's recommendation to Congress would set the maximum allowable income for a family even lower, at \$6250. Ford promises that his proposal could slash 3.4 million people from food stamp rolls.

BY SETTING THE ALLOWABLE income for eligibility at the poverty level of \$5050 per year and allowing another \$100 per month to cover incidental expenses, the government could save \$1.2 billion on food stamps each year, Ford claims.

However, others aren't so sure that the poverty level for a family of four is \$5050. While Ford calls that the officially recognized standard of poverty in the country, the Bureau of Labor Statistics judged that the minimal budget for a family of four was about \$9200 per year—about \$4000 more than Ford's figure.

Students and other recipients still eligible should have some more time to cash in under the old plan. The new bills have been introduced and reported to committee, but more hearings and floor action should have to wait until next year.



PERSHING RIFLES, one of the campus' newest organizations, an activity of the ROTC department, makes plans for the semester. Brian Page (left), Ranger's Commander; Wendell Hart, Commander; and Mark Brown, public relations officer, discuss upcoming activities. Capt. Frank Bridges is sponsor.

Chart slates nine editions for semester

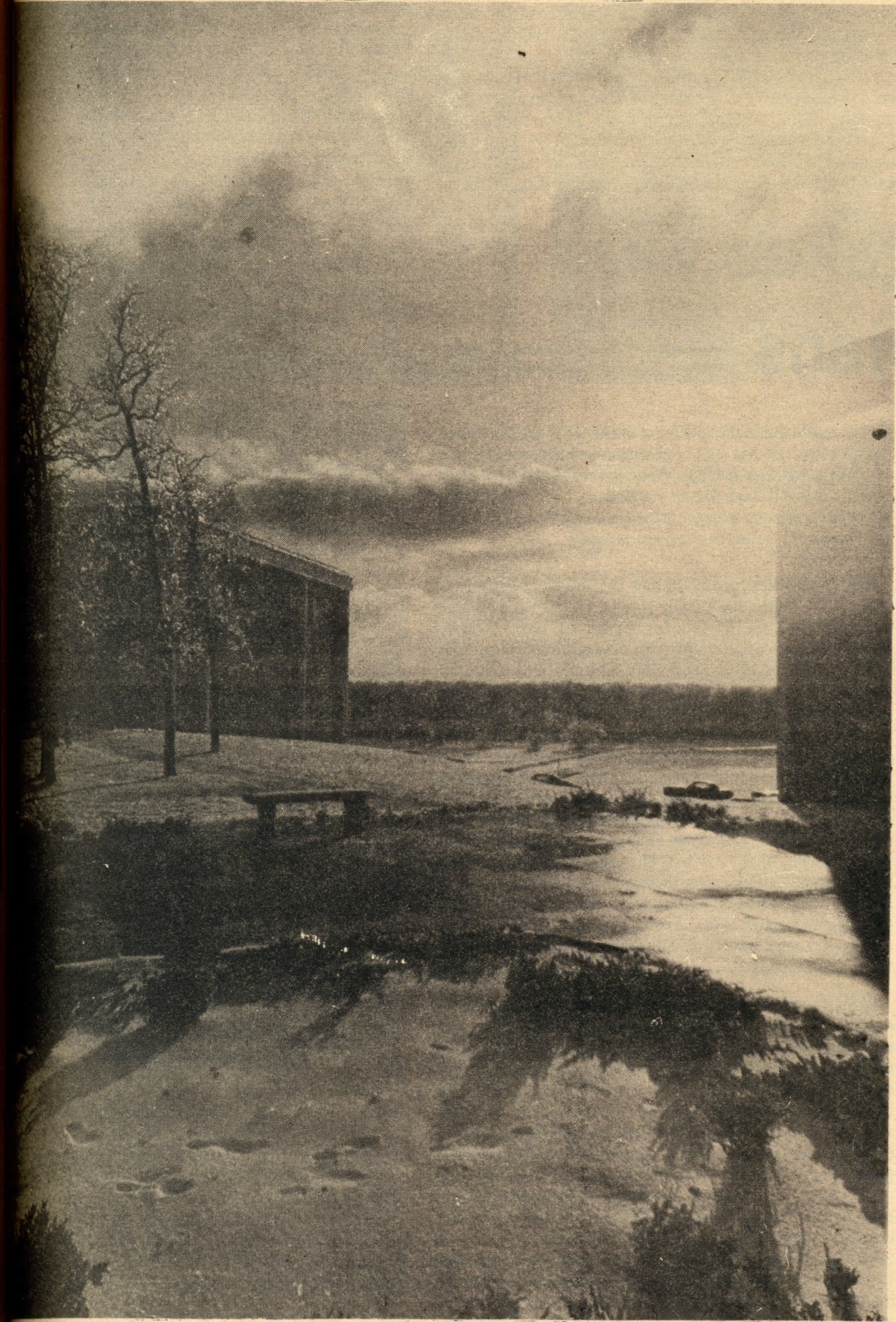
Nine editions of the Chart are currently slated for the 1976 spring semester.

Remaining bi-weekly publication dates have been set for: Jan. 30, Feb. 13, Feb. 27, March 12, March 26, April 9, April 30,

and May 14.

Copy deadlines are 10 days before any edition. All letters to the editor or news copy should be submitted to The Chart in Hearn Hall Room 117 on or before those deadlines.

ERA proponents plot new strategy for '76



THE CAMPUS, as last we saw it, glistened with the ice and fallen snow, of a mid-December storm. It came, as do most storms, just before finals. And greeting us on return? Only a glance outdoors can tell you that. Our deadline was Monday. (Chart photo by Kurt Parsons)

Supporters of the Equal Rights Amendment, who have been rebuffed four times in the Missouri General Assembly, are turning their attention toward replacing their opponents in the legislature.

Mrs. Lowell Smithson of Kansas City, president of the Missouri ERA Coalition, acknowledged that advocates of the proposed 27th Amendment to the US Constitution would concentrate on defeating legislators instead of pushing for passage of the amendment in Missouri in 1976.

The shift in strategy follows the defeat of the ERA in the state last year by a 20-14 vote. That was the first vote taken by the full Missouri Senate on the ERA.

ELEVEN OF THE 20 opposing senators will be up for election in 1976 and the ERA backers see this year's elections as a prime chance to gain a majority in the Senate for the 1977 legislative session.

"We look at it as an opportunity," said Mrs. Smithson.

ERA supporters plan to endorse candidates and aid them in their campaigns for the Senate.

In the Missouri House ERA advocates will be seeking to hold their support. The House last year approved the rights amendment 82 to 75.

Missouri is considered a key state in the national drive to ratify the ERA which would ban discrimination on the basis of sex. Thirty-four of the necessary 38 states have approved the measure. Congress sent the measure to the states in March of 1972 and three-fourths of the 50 states must approve it by March, 1979, for the ERA to become part of the U.S. Constitution.

A BELATED EFFORT was made in the 1972 legislative session in Missouri to pass the ERA and major pushes in 1973 and 1974 were blocked, preventing the rights amendment from coming to a vote in both houses.

In the 1975 session a vote of both chambers was achieved for the first time, with the Senate killing the proposal. Because there is no change-over in membership from last year's session to this year's, ERA leaders do not plan a major effort to persuade the legislature to ratify the amendment in 1976.

Mrs. Smithson said the time of ERA backers would be better spent this year trying to defeat the foes of the amendment than in attempting to change their minds.

To achieve that goal ERA supporters have formed a political committee, called Missouri Citizens for Constitutional Democracy. That group will recruit candidates and support public education programs, Mrs. Smithson said. It will recruit men as well as women candidates, she added.

"WE HAVE LEARNED that not all women are feminists and not all feminists are women," Mrs. Smithson said.

Missouri Citizens for Constitutional Democracy will operate independently of the Missouri ERA Coalition, Mrs. Smithson said, because some of the 70 business, religious and civic groups that make up the coalition are prohibited by their bylaws from taking part in political activities.

The president of Missouri Citizens for Constitutional Democracy is Mrs. Gordon B. Hurlbut, Jr., Tonganoxie, Kan. Mrs. Harold Walters, Webster Groves, Mo., is treasurer.

Asked why a Kansan is heading a Missouri political organization, Mrs. Smithson said state law requires only the treasurer to be a Missouri resident. She noted that one of Mrs. Hurlbut's relatives was an early suffragette in Missouri. Mrs. Hurlbut also has lobbied for the ERA in Jefferson City in recent years.

House cuts G. I. educational aid for enlistees

Despite arguments that ending the veterans educational aid program would seriously hurt enlistments, the House of Representatives has voted to end the benefits for people who enter the service after December 31, 1975.

The bill, which was approved by a 298 to 106 vote, gives men and women on active duty before the cut-off date 12 years to use their entitlement.

Legislators did vote to make persons who enter the military after December 31 eligible for veterans administration home benefits.

In addition, the House voted to give people now eligible for veterans educational aid nine additional months of maximum entitlement. The limit is currently 36 months.

The proposal to terminate the veterans educational assistance program was strongly opposed by three members of the House Veterans Committee. In the dissenting report on the legislation

Representatives Robert Edgar, Robert Cornell, and Harold Ford said they could not understand how congress could vote to abolish a program of calculable value on the basis of one day of hearings. The three pointed out that there are many good, valid arguments for maintaining to some degree a veterans education benefit program.

"My colleagues and I who oppose the bill want to send it back to committee so that we can find out what impact the abolishment

of the program will have on military enlistments," commented Rep. Edgar.

The legislation faces an uncertain fate in the Senate. Senate Veterans Affairs Committee Chairman, Senator Vance Harke, called the House action to end the veterans educational benefits regrettable. He said that, "It's the one government education program that works and my committee will look at the legislation closely to see how it affects the national interest before taking action."

Campus Title IX Officer

Ms. Judith Grant

H-301 Ext. 234

KAY ALBRIGHT
 (Chart Staff Writer)

As the beginning of a new year, 1976 will not only see a 200th birthday party, but also a bloody and involved war for the presidential nomination. Already campaigns have begun and the major and not so major candidates and issues emerge. The Democratic party has splintered into a variety of liberals and conservative hopefuls, while the Republican party has demonstrated that it, too, has more than one obvious candidate, the incumbent Ford.

In consideration that a majority of the people on this campus are of the age to vote, here is a thumbnail sketch of some of the major candidates as of now for the '76 race.

1976: Sweepstakes year for U.S. politicians

HENRY (SCOOP) JACKSON, (age 63, Washington Democratic Senator)—Probably the best financed and best organized of all the Democratic candidates to enter "the great race." He served in the House of Representatives and he is considered the most powerful Democrat in the Senate where he is on his 23rd year of service. He is regarded as the Senate expert on energy and energy policies. He is a liberal on domestic affairs and a strong supporter for labor. He favors a firm support for Israel on the Middleast policy which has earned him considerable Jewish backing for his campaign. On the economy, he wants a federal corporation to help provide capital to industry, more public service jobs and federal aid to depressed areas. He is the leading supporter for a national land use policy and has repeatedly introduced bills for it. His major drawbacks seem to be his lack of personal charisma which combines a reedy voice and flat jokes, and the fact that a solid group of liberal democrats will not forgive him for his hawk stand on Viet Nam. He got off to a slow start but his organization and financial support may make the difference on the early primaries and he could pick up enough support to be a solid contender.

GEORGE WALLACE, (age 56, Democratic Governor of Alabama). Ironsides has nothing on Wallace as he attempts his fourth try at the Presidency. Planning to enter almost all of the 30 or more primaries, he seems to be determined to show that his physical handicap does not make him incapable to handle the highest office in the land. With 3 million dollars in campaign funds already, Wallace is going to rely more on mass media than any other candidate and plans to run one of the most extensive campaigns. His major issue for this campaign is "the survival of the middle-class". The two major factors against him are (1) his physical handicap, and (2) he's almost too well known and the American people seem to be wanting new faces and ideas for leadership. Wallace has a good chance in the primaries but if he doesn't get the nomination, he has stated that he will not run as a third party.

HUBERT HUMPHREY, (age 64, Minnesota Democratic Senator). The old war horse has not officially announced his candidacy, in fact as he says "the longer I'm not a candidate, the more support I have." Humphrey says that he won't enter the primaries but that if he was drafted by the convention, he would accept. Polls have listed him as the most popular and available democrat in the nation. After a two year bout with bladder cancer he finally got a clean bill of health. A liberal, but not as extreme as Wallace, Humphrey hasn't clearly publicized his viewpoints for this election yet. His age will be a factor against him, but with the splintering of the Democratic party with so many candidates it is not unlikely that Humphrey will be drafted.

MORRIS UDALL (age 53, Arizona Democratic Representative)—Starting his campaign in 1974, Udall is a liberal who has served in the House for 12 years. Pinning his strategy on strong primary showings, Udall plans to run only in about a dozen carefully selected states. Udall completely rejects Wallace, stating that he would not support a ticket that had Wallace on it. His campaign fund stands at \$354,826 which is respectable but not lavish as the treasure chests go. Basic campaign stands include: breaking up monopolies, relieving favoritism to big businesses, limiting oil companies to controlling only one phase of the oil business, institute a negative income tax system over the present welfare system, turn the detente into a two-way street and expand out court system. On the personal side, he's the tallest candidate (6'5") a remarried divorcee and blind in one eye. His biggest problem is (1) he's not

well known, and (2) he's relying on a coalition of minorities like McGovern got to put him into top place. It's going to be a big jump from the House to the White House.

BIRCH BAYH JR. (age 47, Indiana Democratic Senator)—A charming mixture of hokum and humility who comes across as the sophisticate in Washington and a little ole farm boy on the campaign trail. His speeches are noticeable for what they don't say which is a lot more than what they do say. A liberal who has an impressive legislative record which includes helping to draft the 25th, 26th and 27th amendments to the constitution. He follows the typical liberal Democrat policy on economy which includes pump priming and full employment. He started late but quickly gathered funds for federal matching grants. One of his

biggest assets will be the backing of the AFL-CD and the United Auto Workers. He has a lot of charisma and his speeches may say nothing but they sound good and impressive. It's generally considered that if Bayh doesn't top Wallace, he'll be a casualty. But if he can show up stronger in the primaries than Wallace, he may jump up there and be a serious contender.

FRANK HARRIS (age 45, former Democratic senator from Oklahoma)—Called the "single unshirted hellraiser" in the democratic line-up, Harris bases his appeal to the common people. He is noticeable in a crowd of the super-sophisticate look politicians because of his (beer belly?) paunch, rumples suits, chewed and unlit cigars and his forceful "plain" speaking. His major stand is that he's going to spread the wealth around in this country. His speaking style is good, comes across as sincere, and appealing. Some of his campaign platforms are (1) raise taxes in the upper bracket (2) shut off tax breaks for oil depletion (3) encourage small businesses and farms (4) guarantee employment and a negative income tax plan for those who can't work (5) chop down big businesses and big government. Running a very low budget campaign which showed a \$12,000 deficit in a September financial report, he still managed to set up organizations in 43 states. Very hazy on foreign policy, his major contention is that America should keep out of other countries. A dark horse who is the most colorful figure in the whole '76 campaign.

SARGEANT SHRIVER (age 59, Democratic vice-presidential candidate in '72)—With the Kennedy machine behind him (but not brother-in-law Teddy), Shriver has raised an exceptional staff on his committee for presidency and raised enough money in a nine week period to qualify for federal matching funds. His major problem is going to be breaking away from the Kennedy stigma, proving as he says, "That I am my own man." Shriver has been a non-elected administrator most of his thirty years in public life and therefore he lacks a natural power base and constituency. His campaign stands on the economy as to institute sizable tax cuts, create more public service jobs to decrease unemployment, and outright wage and price controls to dampen inflation. He also believes in expansion and continuation of the detente, cutting the defense budget, and limiting the role of the CIA. Shriver being the only Catholic contender will probably have little, if any, influence on his campaign chances. To be blunt, Shriver's chances don't look that strong, but then, neither did McGovern's.

JIMMY CARTER (age 51, former Democratic Governor of Georgia). Perhaps the only threat to Wallace in the south, Carter has a soft-sell style and strong campaign organization which could pull him the Florida primary. He has a good record as governor in reducing waste while increasing social services and he left a 50 million dollar surplus to his successor. He's a liberal on the questions of human rights, social justice and the environment, but conservative on the management of government. When asked about his running mate, he has said, "I'll tell you what qualifications she must have." He is a long shot for the presidency, but he just might also be laying a strong groundwork for the 1980 race.

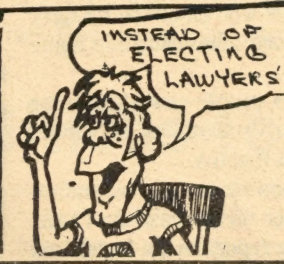
TERRY SANFORD (age 58, former Democratic Governor of North Carolina). Basically running as an alternative to George Wallace, Sanford states his main objective is "to hold my own and not get skunked." Sanford favors a strong economy and southern liberal. He served four years as Governor of Georgia, six years as President of Duke University and also worked in earlier years as an F.B.I. agent (now we know what they're up to). A candidate who, with a lot of breaks and maybe a few assistance, may make it as a compromise nominee.

MILTON SHAPP (age 63, Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania). Definitely one of the longest shots but his candidacy is interesting for two points; (1) he's the first serious Jewish candidate for President that we have ever had, and (2) he's taking the stand of a liberal businessman who will bolster up the shaky U.S. economy with his professional skill. Considering that he is a self-made millionaire in the Cable t.v. business, just might have the knowledge to do it.

GERALD FORD (age 61, Republican President of the United States). Gerald Ford is in a strange position, being the only elected president we have ever had. Although he is the incumbent, and historically the incumbents have always had an edge over the rest of the candidates, Ford is in a difficult position because his campaigning is going to be what he is doing in the White House now. His apparent indecisiveness (demonstrated by his behavior over draft dodgers and the pardon) has not shown him to be a strong leader. If Ford loses out in the primaries to Reagan, it will be very politically embarrassing. Ford's strongest argument for being the Republican nomination is to do a good job in the office now. Perhaps his choice of running mates will have a certain amount of bearing on the subject (with his avid reception of the Rockefeller resignation) but Ford is going to have to show now that he can do the job and prove to be an effective leader because there is use compounding a mistake already made.

RONALD REAGAN (age 64, former Republican Governor of California). The biggest threat to President Ford's Republican nomination, Reagan has narrow but deep support and he cater to a public trend toward conservatism. Reagan has a record as Governor of California, leaving a \$500 million surplus where he found a \$194 million deficit, and inaugurating one of the most effective welfare programs in the U.S. His campaign points are lower taxes, less government and return to old-fashioned self-reliance. A very effective speaker but with a strong tendency to oversimplifications and generalizations. Questions arise—Will he be able to take the physical pace of the age? Answer—Aides admit that if he doesn't have his eight hours a day sleep he runs down. He also resents intrusions on his family life and generally lets his staff burn the midnight oil. Will he be a strong leader? One ex-aide claims Reagan depends totally on others for ideas—that he never initiated an order of his own. But he can be depended upon to take a solid stand on matters and stick with that stand. Reagan has popular appeal, a strong organization, a tough, aggressive campaign strategy and money. Reagan is going to be a candidate to watch—watch out for.

CHARLES MATHIAS (age 53, third party candidate from Maryland). Appalled at the idea that both parties seem to be taking the way to winning elections but not solving the nation's problems, Mathias announced that he may run as a third party "independent" candidate. Republican Mathias managed to win in a democratic state by appealing to moderates of both parties. Mathias fought for civil liberties legislation, and questions the growth of defense budget. He believes that full employment would cut welfare costs and racial problems. He was also an early critic of the Vietnam war. Mathias won't run in the Republican nomination because he would draw more G.O.P. votes from Ford than Reagan. Mathias admits that his running would be more of a type of protest, a quixotic gesture because he has no organizational campaign funds, scattered support, and he would have to get the ballot by petitioning in each state. Mathias predicts a third force in 1976 or later "will bear fruit, and it's very important to measure the dimension of it now." Historically a party serves to split up votes, and occasionally take them from the stronger candidate. In consideration of Mathias as a third party candidate, it's not so much of what kind of president will he make, but what effect he will have on the voting patterns of the other candidates.



Joplin Regional Center



To aid the disabled

The Joplin Regional Center for the Developmentally Disabled, located across Newman Road from the Vo-Tech building, provides many various services for the state and the community. Working with those developmentally disabled by mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, or other neurological conditions, the clinic is one of ten regional centers in the state and is designed to be flexible so as to be able to meet as many needs as possible.

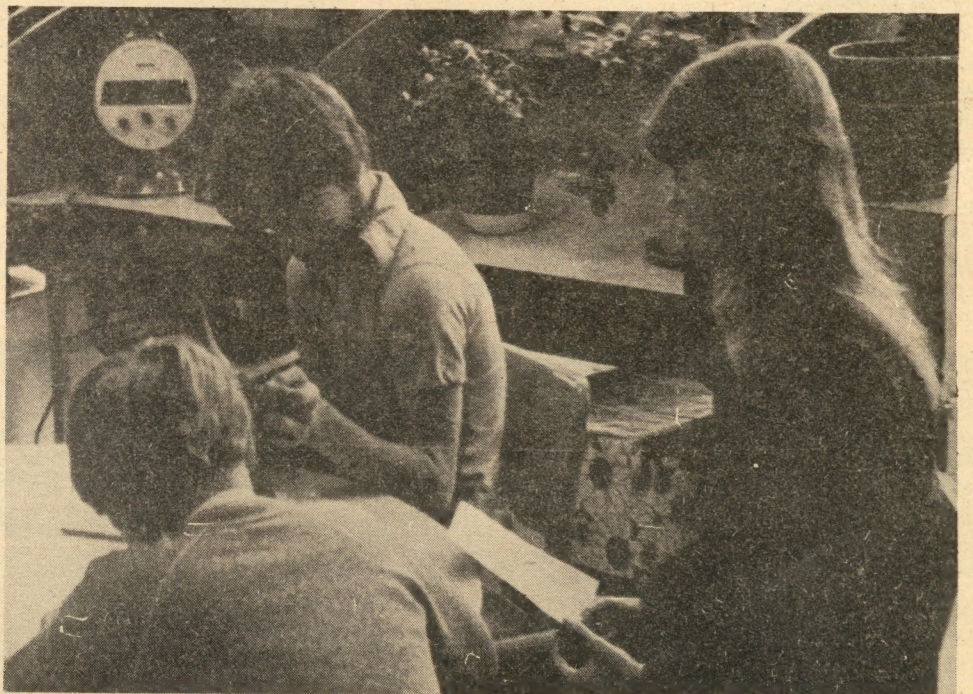
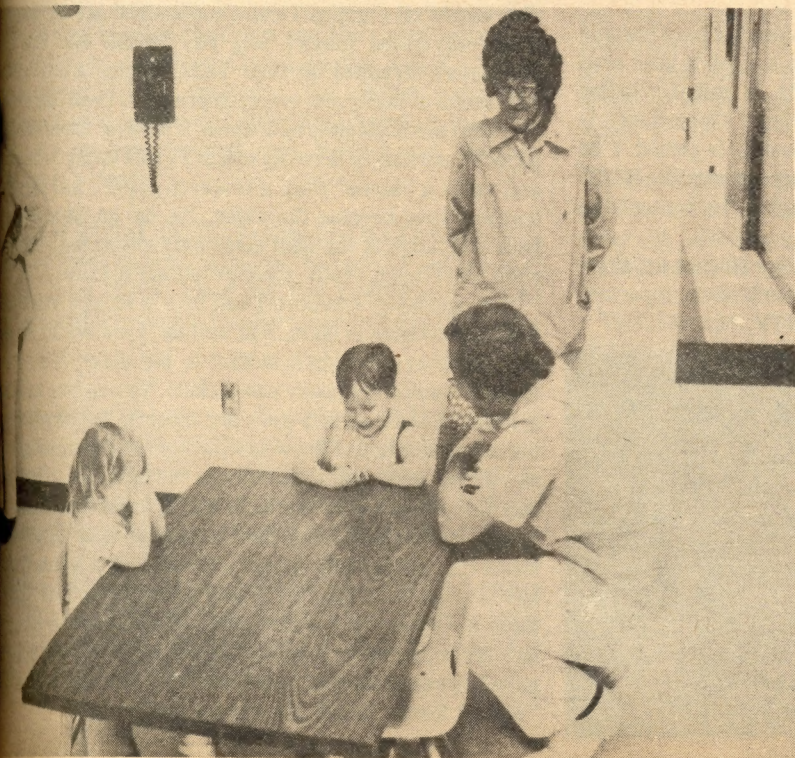
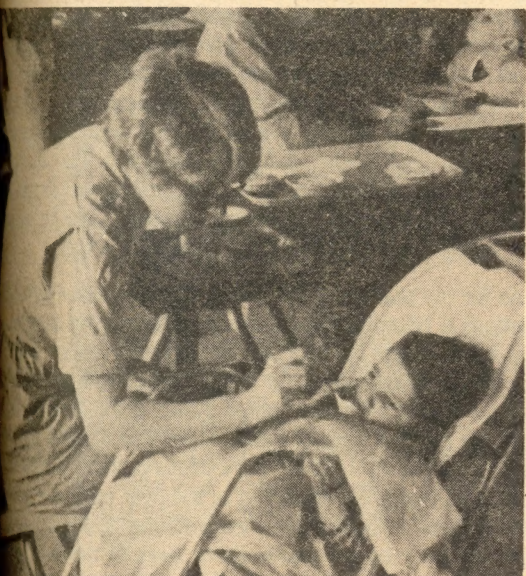
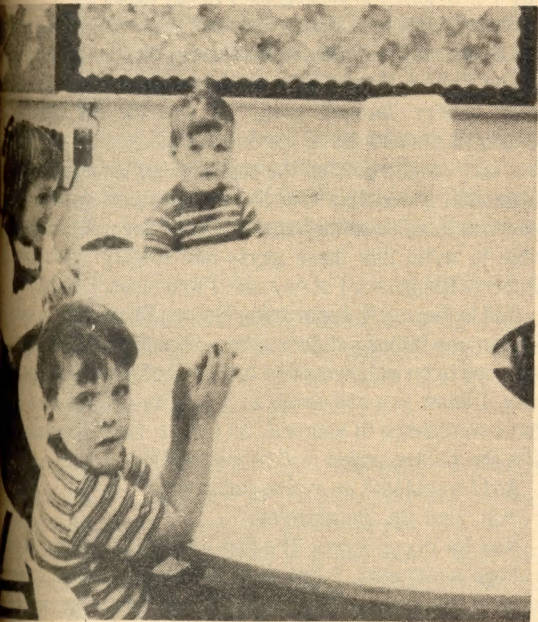
For the developmentally disabled the clinic provides diagnosis and evaluation, treatment, counseling, referral, day care and temporary residential care and follow-up services. The clinic includes a dormitory area with 50 beds which are used for diagnosis and evaluation, as well as for providing temporary and emergency relief for families of the disabled. The clinic is also designed to inform and educate the public in order to maintain a realistic community image toward the disabled and to assist communities to organize services for them.

It is also the clinic's objective to improve communication among agencies and professional people regarding the problems and programs for the developmentally disabled.

There is no age limit at the clinic, and services have been given to persons ranging in age from five weeks to 65 years of age. Persons are usually admitted for short periods of time for diagnosis and evaluation so that there can be a more extensive observation, as well as to allow consultants to come in at their convenience.

The clinic includes an education department which provides an educational diagnosis and makes recommendations, as well as holding classes for the children who are inpatients or who come to the clinic on a day basis.

Many Missouri Southern students have come into contact with the clinic in connection with their classwork. The clinic offers the opportunity for students to observe and work in an environment in connection with their area of study.



MATTER OF OPINION.

Smith

... reveals 'truth' about self

By STEPHEN SMITH

Sitting in my semi-dark, mahogany-paneled study, here in the lower decks of my houseboat which is gently rolling across the dark and icy waters of Grand Lake, I have suddenly come to a stark realization: over the past few months since assuming my position as Editor of The Chart I have neglected to make any type of formal message to the readers who so faithfully open the pages of this paper every two weeks to keep up on the vital issues of our time—like what the CUB has pulled this week, or how the construction of Newman Road isn't coming along or just how good is this month's Elton John album. And I must confess to the reader here and now, frankly; my own tardiness appalls me.

So now I feel the need to address myself more personally to the reader on just this one occasion in order to let them know just what are my true viewpoints and ideas. In this way I hope that I may avoid becoming just another pretty face around campus and may perhaps succeed in becoming what I've always wanted to become since I was a very small child—a big campus "stud" with a green MSSC Chart letter jacket and the blond on my arm and the 3.0 G.P.A. And so to begin:

My name is Stephen E. Smith. I am twenty years old, brown-haired and blue-eyed and I stand a full 5 feet and ten inches tall (if I'm wearing a pair of three-inch elevator shoes). My hobbies

are painting, handball, bowling, politics and fooling around with nuclear physics. Quite a "funster," I enjoy running around my present hometown of Carl Junction, Missouri, capturing and cutting off their fur with a pair of blunt edged scissors. My mother-in-law bought me for Christmas. But seriously, my true mania is of course, the literary arts.

But why shouldn't that be the case? Since my very birth I have been exposing myself...to literature, that is. As my boyhood friend Ernest Hemingway used to say to me, "Steve, you're good...you're damned good." It was the old man who encouraged me and drove me onward whenever my spirits were low and I would pick up the copies of all the magazines on my little writing desk like True Story, Detective Life, Sweet Sixteen and toss them down in desperation and say aloud, "I'll never be able to write like these guys—like Kilgore Trout and John G. Roberts Rhinehart. I'm no good! I'm no good, I tell you!"

And to these self-disparaging claims, Hemingway would look in from my father's study and say, "Snap out of it, Steve! You're too good to be wallowing like a water buffalo in that kind of pity. I know you can make it, if you try. All you have to do is have confidence in yourself, as I have. Don't you understand? It's the hidden power within yourself."

And I would look up at him and say, "Oh, shut up, Hemingway."

Now for my opinions: The first and most important job of a college newspaper, I feel, is to educate the students about the vital events surrounding our culture and contemporary life. And, secondly, to edify them by exposing the student to cultural and artistic affairs locally. In this way the student (especially the large number who originate from this general area) will not only depart from this institution with a knowledge of pure facts (e.g., mathematics, business, history) but with a deep and abiding love for the roots which they must have their own. That is why, under my leadership, The Chart places so great an emphasis on music, art, and drama. Drama is especially high spot in our weekly coverage—take for example the recent review on the film, "Rooster Cogburn."

As for my politics, I am one of the few remaining persons who are bastions of Nixonite Republicanism. I have never admitted that I will never accept the fact that the former President is a cheating, childish nut. As far as I'm concerned Richard Nixon is still the President of the United States and will continue to be until his rightful term of office expires on January 21st. The only problem is, Gerry Ford thinks exactly the same way.

My philosophy on education is not over complex: I am a type of student who will never even attempt to do anything more than the very barest minimum of work to survive—just like every other red-blooded college boy who isn't an absolute idiot. The people on campus I can't understand are the ones who are technically-based majors who run around with little calculators strapped on their belts, lugging around a suitcaseful of books and research projects. These (the research projects) are absolutely ridiculous. Whenever I need a research paper I very simply drive up to KSCP, look up my "connections" and make a "score" (buy a research paper). And none of these teachers ever become the wiser...ha, ha, ha. Meanwhile I sit back and laugh at the idiot constantly hitting the library for research. I mean, really, some people are so naive!

Now, suddenly, I believe I can hear a strange noise. With my notepad in hand, still writing, I am leaving my study and climbing the ship's ladder to the upper deck. (I have already donned my heavy pea-jacket). Yes, up here on the deck is silent. The moon and stars are clearing the midnight sky. Those constellations I know so well. My breath freezes in the air as I tilt my head upward to take in the brief flash of a shooting star far, far out over the dark line of trees onshore. My breath freezes and I feel the icy chill of fresh water seeping inside my comfortable slippers. What! Yes, it is true. The sea has attempted to sink my trusty craft, "The Can't Miss." These icy waters. I will now strap this notebook to my chest as my only life preserver and throw it far out to sea so that it will be pulled down as this craft sinks. And all I have to say in closing is "Robert Vesco, God'll get you for this."



ROTC: Way to second career

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article was written by a member of the ROTC unit on campus as part of a military science exercise. Submitted to The Chart for publication, the article deals with ROTC as a means to a second career.

By DAVID H. McCLARTY

As men and women enter college in the mid-1970s, the job market has a very different look than it did in the 1960s. Many college graduates are not able to obtain a career in the fields of study for which they have prepared. National and local figures show that approximately 50 per cent of all graduates cannot find a job for their prepared background. This changes the whole outlook for most college students. Most realize that they could be the one who will not get that job. They are starting to look for different avenues to take. Some are changing majors; others work harder, hoping for a chance.

I believe that one answer to the problem is the Army ROTC program. It prepares a student in the area that he has been trained for through four years of college. It gives him security to lean on. The pay, benefits, and experience are comparable to any starting job coming out of college. The opportunity is left up to the individual. No other job can offer the student this guarantee of security.

I have already shown that at least half of the college graduates will not get a job in their areas of study. The real significant fact is that you do not have to give up an arm and a leg for this guarantee. The basic requirement obligation is just two years. These two years, twenty-four months, 730 days, can be used as a stepping stone into the civilian job market. Employers jump at the chance to hire ROTC graduates who have fulfilled their active duty requirements. They know he has training, discipline, and leadership qualities, but most of all, he has valuable experience that cannot be matched in any college or graduate study.

The most important word in this article is SECURITY. Security is freedom, no doubt, and well-founded confidence. You can not find these qualities in today's job market. But you can in the ROTC program. It offers you security in your job, and it offers peace of mind. You can work diligently at your studies, not having to worry about a job after graduation. You have the assurance that no other career can give you.

Most of the people I have talked with are concerned about a job after graduation. I have shared with them the ROTC program. I personally feel it is the best way to combat the problem of getting a job in your area of study. I have been in the job market before and competition is fierce. You need every edge you can get.

Experience is the key to obtaining a job today. You can have a GPA of 4.0, but without experience you are in trouble. ROTC not only offers experience in a career but also the valuable asset of working with others to accomplish a goal. Almost all businesses have goals, which can only be met by teamwork. You learn how to work with others in ROTC. It is the basics of the military - training, being able to work together to accomplish the mission in the most efficient way.

Now, you put all of these facts together: Jobs are hard to come by, to say the least. ROTC can guarantee you a job in your area of study. The pay, along with the benefits, is probably better than anything in starting jobs out of college. Opportunity is limitless. Experience, that is so very valuable, is gained. I do not actually believe that anyone could go wrong with the ROTC program. It offers all of these advantages to the person who wants to get ahead.

Can the ROTC program give the college student an alternative career? It can give him or her a much more important asset than that. It can give him SECURITY.

the chart

missouri southern
state college
joplin, missouri 64801

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
Steve Smith

ASSOCIATE EDITOR
Tim Dry

DIRECTOR OF PHOTOGRAPHY
Kurt Parsons

'CHART' COMMENTS...

Symposium

Reverse discrimination . . .

By ALLAN RABINOWITZ
College Press Service

In California, a white male student who claims that he was kicked out of medical school while a minority student of lesser ability was accepted is suing the University of California. At the University of Kansas, a white male who complains that he was denied a university job solely because it was reserved for a minority or woman is suing that school. In New York and Minnesota, similar suits have been filed.

As the job market tightens across the country, and the competition to get into medical and other professional schools grows vicious, white males are challenging university affirmative action and racial quota programs with charges of reverse discrimination."

Using the 14th amendment of the Constitution of the United States—the same amendment used to initiate civil rights programs and legislation—white males claim that they are suffering solely because of their race and sex.

THE CONTROVERSY FIRST reached the public eye when Marcos DeFunis, Jr., filed suit in 1971 charging that he was denied admission to the University of Washington Law School while 38 minority group applicants who had worse academic records than he did were accepted. DeFunis was admitted to the law school when a superior court ruled in his favor. The Washington State Supreme Court reversed the decision but allowed DeFunis to remain in school pending an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

When the case finally reached the Supreme Court, DeFunis was already a third-year law student on the verge of graduating. At this time the DeFunis case had drawn national attention. When the high court ruled the case moot, explaining that DeFunis would graduate no matter what the outcome, neither side was pleased. Many people accused the court of evading a racial issue.

Cases similar to the DeFunis case are bound to reach the Supreme Court again. A Superior Court judge ruled in a case brought against the University of California that the quota system for minority admissions at the UC-Davis Medical School was unconstitutional. "It can be pretty safely assumed," said an attorney for UC, which has already appealed to the state Supreme Court, "that whoever loses will appeal to the United States Supreme Court."

The controversy over reverse discrimination is complicated because "it is not between good guys and bad guys," according to Carl Cohen, an American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) national director. Rather, he added, the conflict is between very sophisticated parties who differ about what, in the effort to achieve a very pressing and very difficult end, we may rightly use as a means."

CRITICS OF RACIAL QUOTAS claim that the Constitution is clear in prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex or color. Sen. John Tower (R-TX) cited the 1964 Civil Rights Act as clearly outlawing the refusal to hire someone on the basis of color or sex.

The Anti-Defamation League of Binai Brith, which has helped to sue several colleges in reverse discrimination cases—including the DeFunis case—emphasized that efforts should be made to assure equal opportunity for minorities, but that this should consist of education and training "at a lower level."

Supporters of quota systems argue that academic test scores are not accurate reflections of intelligence and ability to begin with, and that minority children are not given motivation to strive for academic achievement.

In addition, there is the fact that within the last 25 years many states spent much more on the education of white children than they have for minorities—25 times as much in some areas.

ANOTHER COMPLICATING POINT is that in the DeFunis case, the Washington State Supreme Court ruled that not all racial classifications are unconstitutional. Those classifications are only unconstitutional, stated the court, when they brand a particular racial group as inferior. A preferential admissions policy, according to that court's reasoning, is not unconstitutional since it has no malicious intent and in fact aims to bring racial groups together rather than separate them.

While the arguments in support of quota systems involve social and political factors of the last 25 years, those charging reverse discrimination demand a strict interpretation of the Constitution.

The Constitution states that no one will be discriminated against on the basis of color and sex. It does not elaborate.

How expansive an interpretation the Supreme Court will make is open to question. But with colleges being brought to court on charges of reverse discrimination again and again, some interpretation seems inevitable.

ELLISON. . .

. . . equal justice for all?

By JIM ELLISON

Recently, news articles appeared in a newspaper describing the convictions of two men. One was convicted of car tampering, and received three years in the State prison. The other was convicted of stealing six dollars and was sentenced to five years in prison. In the same newspaper, an article appeared about a nationally known figure being arrested for defrauding a large corporation out of \$4,500.00, merely a misdemeanor.

Some years ago, on a nationally televised program, Marvin Belli, a famed criminal lawyer, made the statement that anyone could get by with murder, provided he had money. Evidently, Mr. Belli's assessment of our present judicial system is correct. If anyone doubts it, a visit to any prison will substantiate how many poor and ignorant people are serving time for crimes as opposed to wealthy and prestigious individuals. In the words of one past American President, what Jesse James and his gang stole from the railroad during their infamous careers was just a drop in the bucket when compared to the billions of dollars bilked out of the American people by the railroads through the years.

If a man breaks the law, and is caught, then he should be convicted. But the fact is that all men are not created equal under our judicial system. All men are not convicted under the same laws for violating the same offense.

This disparity, it would seem, lies in how much power and prestige an individual has, and most of all, how much money an individual has. And this power and prestige overruns into other spectrums of our society.

In discussing this problem, one professional crime-fighter said that when one is working with juvenile problems, you seldom see names of upper-middleclass to wealthy kids names appear in the newspapers for an infraction of the law. This represents the power and prestige in a community of certain people dictating to a newspaper what they can and cannot print. This reporter knows of one professional writer, who, thinking he was doing his job, reported an incident involving a prestigious person. Consequently, he lost his job. Based on this, it is safe to



assume that in major crimes involving prestigious people, other people can be bought.

It is a terrible shock to realize that although everyone is entitled to justice under our constitution, it is not true at all. You're entitled to it, provided you have the power and money to buy it.

It is easy to understand why poor people in the Midwest during the great depression of the late 20's and 30's hid out infamous killers like Pretty Boy Floyd and Baby Face Nelson. They were forced off their land and homes by banks and wealthy land holders. They were humiliated by standing in soup lines and grubbing for food to keep their children alive because of an uninterested government. When Bonny and Clyde gunned their way into banks, it was a symbol of retribution by them against a society that placed them into a sorry mess, and they applauded.

It now appears that through this "one-sidedness" of the law, a large segment of society is rebelling. More and more, police are being openly opposed, physically attacked, and gunned down. They represent our laws; they're on the streets, so they receive the brunt of pent-up hostility. Meanwhile, the money men are sitting in their ivory towers dreaming up new ways to show us peasants a thing or two.

We have already been carded into computers and assigned a binary number for identification. And everything we do for the rest of our lives will be recorded. If you have ever been in the service, you are on file with the FBI. If you are drawing social security, pension, welfare then you are on record. Ever have credit? If so, then your private life is on display for the public. The list could go on and on.

What does this have to do with our judicial system? Obviously, it has everything to do with it. It represents an upside down society on a course of ruin, both socially, and economically, in which no one seems capable of slowing down. We've reached an apex in greatness, and are on a bobsled out of control. Nothing seems logical anymore and we are unable to cope with greatness. "1984?" No, it's 1976, and big brother has been watching for a long, long time.

The Ku Klux Klan:

Part 3 of a 3 part series

1976 Klan claims identical beliefs with ancestry, but updates some ideas

By KAREN WILLIAMS
(Chart Staff Reporter)

Although the Ku Klux Klan of today claims identical beliefs and ideals with its ancestry, the area KKK of 1975 by no means is operating in retrospection. This up-dating reveals itself in the distinctions of the following two articles on the Klan. On July 1, 1922, an area newspaper published this account of a Klan gathering at the time:

THE FIERY CROSS

"What appeared to be the real fiery cross was noted on the mountain above Morse's Park last night. It was seen by a number of different individuals from the park, and is also said to have been plainly visible from the Haas building on the northeast corner of the square. Figures in white robes were said to be plainly seen and there appeared to be much concern among the members of the group.

"It has also been learned, so far as it is possible to learn anything about this weird organization, that the charter for this lodge was delivered last night, by a high official of the order from another state and that the officers for the local lodge were elected for the ensuing year.

"While it is impossible to get, with any degree of certainty, information concerning this strange order, it is said that they are banded together to assist in upholding the law as far as any person not an officer can do so, to gather, where possible, reliable information that will be beneficial to the officers of the law in prosecuting offenders and to be a general benefit in helping to make the United States the best country on earth for the Christian man and woman to live in. They are not believers in, and absolutely will not tolerate, mob violence.

"Those who were near enough to see the assemblage estimate that about 150 were there."

A typical modern day open-to-the-public Klan gathering was described by two Globe staff writers on October 30, 1975. The following is an excerpt from their article:

"CARL JUNCTION, MO.—Several men clad in the elaborate and traditional robes and hoods of the Ku Klux Klan stepped into the front yard of a residence here early Wednesday night and went about driving a small wooden cross into the ground.

"Shortly before the cross was lighted, hot set afire but trimmed with red Christmas electric lights, the bell of a nearby church tolled, alerting that some service was about to begin.

"Shortly afterward, a meeting of a different nature began and persons started to arrive at the home of Bob Lee, grand titan of the Joplin area's KKK group.

"Members of the Klan then started sounding out complaints of alleged wrong-doing voiced by some of the persons who were on hand and asking that they sign statements affirming that they would be willing to convey the complaints to the current Jasper County Grand Jury."

The Ku Klux Klan was not revived in the Joplin area until last year when the Imperial Wizard of the Knights of the Fiery Cross of the Texas KKK and leader of the Ku Klux Klan in America, Scott Nelson appointed a unit here. When contacted by the Joplin Globe, Nelson "explained that it strictly is 'an underground organization.'" He "noted that he was concerned with the 'dope business and witch worshippers and voodoo types' which he claimed were active in Lawrence County." Concerning the same interview, the Globe wrote: "He said that the underground Klan group may have to go outside the county to get help in correcting the alleged problems. He also said he thought it best for the group to go through proper legal channels in correcting the alleged problems and mentioned Sen. Thomas Eagleton as someone who might be able to help."

THE IMPERIAL WIZARD OF THE TEXAS KKK was fired on July 18 by Entex, Inc., after close to 15 years with the natural gas distributing company. According to Guy Dawkins, administrative manager of Entex's Houston division, Nelson was



"mailing campaign materials 'slurring blacks' to top company officials." Nelson was a former Klan candidate for U.S. vice president and is presently a candidate for mayor of Houston, Texas. The Globe wrote: "The 36-year-old imperial wizard said he was picked last year as a running mate by Dale Ruesch, then National Knights of the KKK candidate for president of the United States, but had decided to withdraw his candidacy because of the 'phony conservatives' and the lack of financial backing." Earlier this fall Nelson named Albert McCorkle, a rural Asbury, Mo., farmer, as acting Grand Dragon of the Mo-Kan Knights of the Fiery Cross of the KKK; however, since this time there have been rumors of conflict between the two men. According to a Globe writer, "McCorkle said he did not want to 'knock' another Klansman but explained that Nelson is a member of an independent Klan and that he thought Nelson might be in it 'to feather his nest.' He also explained Nelson's racist attitudes were another cause of conflict. 'He is a racist, and we are not.'"

McCorkle recently explained to The Chart that his role as Grand Dragon put him as head of a three state area, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri, and noted that his main concern was organizing Klanships in this territory. McCorkle donned a red jacket (with the KKK insignia on the back) and a CAT hat as he outlined the political system of the Invisible Empire. An Imperial Board made up of appointed Grand Dragons by the Imperial Wizard, who head each state, elects the Imperial Wizard,

presently Dale Reauch of Lodi, Ohio, who serves as the high ranking official in the organization. He has authority over whole of the Invisible Empire in the United States, although may be ousted by the Imperial Board, but until that time continues to hold this office. Each state is known as a realm and boasts 12 officers appointed by the Grand Dragon of that state. Within each realm any number of lodges may be possible, each lodge headed by 10 officers. Bob Lee of Carl Junction is one of the twelve state officers appointed by McCorkle, and he bears the title of Grand Titan. The home of the former layer is usually KKK's meeting place. Meetings are usually open to the public. Lee explained the open meetings by saying, "By doing this the people can feel free to come and voice complaints they have that they want something done about at the same time we can answer any questions the press or interested persons may have."

The second of the two "open" Klan meetings was held in November and it very much resembled the first in that approximately 20 colorfully robed and hooded Klansmen gathered to watch over the small wooden cross that was encircled in electric lights in Grand Titan Bob Lee's front yard. It was discovered that one of these mysterious guards was a pregnant female who had to leave early due to sickness. On entering Carl Junction residence, this reporter was offered coffee, doughnuts, and a chair by two young girls. Inside, the small room revealed about 15 men of varied ages and dress and two women knitting, all in quiet, individual conversations. Two elderly men explained they had been Klansmen in the 30s in the Joplin area and now attend the meetings to keep up with Klan activities. Another middle-aged man said he came "to see if this thing was really real." In the kitchen McCorkle, in his bright KKK jacket, was busily scribbling down notes, while across the table a bearded Exalted Cyclops dressed in all black street clothes and a black hood questioned three men, standing against the wall.

THESE THREE, ALL OF THE CARTERVILLE police department, constitute an ex-assistant chief of police, a patrolman, and the acting chief of police. Their complaint concerned a college boy and his father dealing in marijuana. "In February they both made a trip to New Mexico and after they were flashing extra money around," points out the patrolman. On discovering the boy's name, McCorkle realized that the Klan already had a file on him and were working on him. Both the patrolman and the assistant chief voiced their complaint against the Carterville police department as being unfair and selective in their punishment. The incident cited was a recent cross burning in the yard of the Carterville mayor, Rodger Reed. On the night of the burning the mayor allegedly heard to have said he would punish whoever was responsible. But the three policemen claimed he backed out when he discovered some members of the city council had it as a practical joke. According to the threesome the mayor refused to sign a complaint; thus no action could be taken. The assistant chief resigned because he felt this was an outright mockery of the police department. The assistant chief emphatically pointed out, "Why turn them too loose; if it had been anyone else we would have prosecuted them in some manner," another policeman said.

During this sounding a fourth man strolled into the kitchen. "I've been fighting the Webb City police for two years and I came to help the Klan," he commented quietly. Soon the Klan had heard these complaints in full and recorded a recording of the Exalted Cyclops' interviewing of a home employee who was allegedly raped by a Webb City policeman, was played for the benefit of the press, although names were allowed to be taken down. The officer in question supposedly was working on a narcotics case at the nursing home and began to take coffee breaks with the female employee.

(continued on page 9)

Power lies in secrecy of membership . . .

(continued from page 8)

gradually started seeing her more often until one night he came and told her he was going to rape her. Reportedly after the rape he called a fellow officer and told him to "knock off" the employee's 22-year-old son who was supposedly traveling in the area at the time. The employee alleged that the patrolman later admitted his deed, but the Webb City police department, she said, dismissed her case. A thin man dressed in work clothes and seated at the table was introduced by the Exalted Cyclops as the employee's husband. The little man spoke up: "I'm trying to help the Klan get these people off the police force. I don't feel he is fit to a policeman." McCorkle said the tape was only part of the evidence turned over to the Jasper County Grand Jury against the Webb City police department. "We have had over 100 complaints from area residents against this police force—everything from harassment to coercion to rape,"

rugged HOLY CROSS. This old cross is a SYMBOL of SACRIFICE and SERVICE and is a sign of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION. Sanctified and made holy nearly nineteen

by the suffering and blood of fifty million martyrs who died in the most holy faith, it stands in every Klavern of the Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan as a constant reminder that CHRIST is our criterion of character, and His teachings our rule of life—blood bought, sanctified and sublime.

"It was once a sign of ignominy, disgrace and shame, but being bathed in the blood of the lowly Nazarene, it has been transformed into a symbol of FAITH, HOPE and LOVE. It inspired the Crusaders of the Middle Ages in their perilous efforts to rescue the Holy Land from the heathen Turks; and is today being used to rally the forces of Christianity against the ever increasing hoards of anti-Christ and the enemies of the principles of pure Americanism.

Hoods conceal identities . . .

volunteered the Exalted Cyclops. A question and answer period ensued between newsmen and Klansmen.

When asked the affect the new publicity has had on the Klan, Lee replied by saying that the public seemed to react more favorably towards the organization and recent membership, he said, is on an upswing. At that point the Exalted Cyclops added that in 1935 the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan had 35,000 members within a 50 mile radius of Joplin. Yet when asked how many members were in the southwest lodge today, both men refused to give out that information. However, in a Globe article published September 6, 1975, Michael Stair, a Globe staff writer, said: "He (referring to McCorkle) and Lee both noted that ranks of the organization were growing steadily with just under 100 members now. Both agreed that the membership includes 'men of all ages and all walks of life, some with money and some poor. We have highway patrolmen, judges, attorneys, policemen, and others of influence in our organization.'" One source says there are 1,000 members in the area Klan, but whatever the number, they appear to have a solid membership. The Klan contends that what keeps these men of power and influence as valuable Klansmen is their secret identity concealed by the hood and the robe. In the KKK application pamphlet, the organization's reasoning behind the concealing apparel is explained in detail:

WHY WE WEAR THE HOOD

"That hated hood, the terror of every evil force in the land, how they cry 'take off the hood.' But they don't know what they say. They just do not understand why we wear it or what it means. 'If they only knew.'"

"In the first place, it helps to conceal our membership. The secret of our power lies in the secrecy of our membership. We are a great secret organization to aid the officers of the law and we can do our best work when we are not known to the public. By this means we see and hear everything. We know the evil forces but they do not know us. BY our secret membership we gather thousands into the meshes of the law that would otherwise escape.

"It is also a symbol of UNSELFISHNESS. With the hood we hide our individuality and sink ourselves into the sea of Klankraft. Not as individuals, but as Klansmen. 'WE SACRIFICE TO SERVE.' Our motto is 'NON SILBA SEDANTHAR—not for self but for others.' Therefore, we hide ourselves behind the hood that we may be unselfish in our service."

McCorkle states it quite simply: "You put them in a hood and robe and they are all equal." He goes on to explain that "the traditional garments are in such demand today that members here are experiencing trouble in obtaining them." At the Klan meeting Lee explained that the different colors of the robes signify different officials. "The Grand Dragons wear a green robe trimmed in purple while a red robe trimmed in green signifies a grand officer. The Klansmen wear solid white robes and the Night Hawks or guards wear the solid black, and there are lots more," Lee explains.

When a reporter confronted the Exalted Cyclops about a cross burning that took place on Halloween night in Webb City, the Cyclops calmly replied, "I went over there that night to check it out and it was only a bunch of kids. The Klan had nothing to do with the incident. We have only burned one cross since May." He went on to point out that the Ku Klux Klan gets its name attached to many incidents they are no way involved with. In the Application Pamphlet the Knights of the KKK explain their motives behind a cross burning.

WHY WE LIGHT THE CROSS

"Out of the wonderful story of the sacred pages of this old BOOK DIVINE comes the sad, sweet story of CALVARYS

"We have added the fire to signify that CHRIST IS THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD. As light drives away the darkness and gloom, so a knowledge of the truth dispels ignorance and superstition. As fire purifies gold, silver and precious stones, but destroys the cross, wood, hay, and stubble; so by the fire of Calvary's cross we mean to purify and cleanse our virtues by burning out our vices with the fire of HIS SWORD. Who can look upon this sublime symbol, or sit in its sacred holy light without being inspired with a holy desire and determination to be a better man: 'BY THIS SIGN WE CONQUER.'"

In a question-answer article published on November 26, 1975, in the Webb City High school newspaper, The Insight, McCorkle answered an emphatic "Yes—definitely" to the question if the Klan were a religious-oriented organization. An excerpt from that interview with McCorkle reveals how strongly this religious influence is felt in the KKK:

Q. How do you differentiate between the Church and the State?

A. We feel the State should have nothing to do with the Church.

Q. But would you uphold religious classes in schools?

A. Yes, definitely, that is one of our main gripes of the school system because they took the pledge of allegiance, etc., out of the schools.

Cross signifies Christian beliefs . . .

Q. Are you against the Catholic religion?

A. No.

Q. Would you take a Catholic into the Klan?

A. Yes, as long as they worship one God.

Q. But you wouldn't take a Buddhist?

A. No way.

Q. Neither would you allow Negroes?

A. We will have no Negroes. God didn't mean for blacks and whites to be mixed.

Q. If you believe in white supremacy, what about allowing Chinese and Japanese Americans in the Klan?

A. As of now we have no Chinese or Japanese members and I imagine the Klan would have no objection to their joining. I don't think there is anything in the constitution that would not permit it.

Q. So there are no people you will deny because of religion if they believe in one God?

A. Jews.

Q. What is the reasoning behind admitting Catholics but not Jews?

A. I'd rather not answer that.

Just above the application form itself in the Application Pamphlet are printed these words in bold, red letters expressing the Klan's policy on applicants: "IF YOU ARE FOR A PURELY WHITE AMERICA—IF YOU ARE AGAINST COMMUNIST-INSPIRED RACE MIXING—IF YOU ARE A

TRUE PATRIOT—JOIN TODAY!" The application form itself goes into a bit more detail on the qualifications a Klan-seeker must have, although the Klan has changed the age qualification to 18:

"YOU ARE ELIGIBLE TO JOIN THE INVISIBLE EMPIRE OF THE KU KLUX KLAN—if you are a Native-born, Loyal United States Citizen, 21 years old, a White Gentile person of Temperate Habits, with Christian beliefs, and believe in White Supremacy and Americanism. Please fill in Below."

In the September 6, 1975, issue of the Globe, Staff writer Mike Stair wrote of McCorkle: "He also adamantly contended that all men who belong to the group are 'good, Christian' men and explained that he could not conceive of any 'decent American' who would be opposed to the modern Klan. He claimed that the Klan today is not concerned with minority groups but noted that the doctrines of 'white supremacy and separation of the races' still prevail today. He reiterated that the modern Klan still denies women membership, but noted that a women's auxiliary is being organized."

As McCorkle and the Exalted Cyclops sat around the Lees' kitchen table with the press recently, the question asked that stimulated the most interest was "What are the Klan's main concerns today?" The answers came: "Right now we are investigating the Webb City police and the drug problems in this area," reiterated the Cyclops. When asked specifically what the KKK was doing concerning these two areas, McCorkle replied that they had just finished gathering evidence and witnesses who were willing to testify against the Webb City police and had turned everything over to the Jasper County Grand Jury which had scheduled a hearing on the case.

MUCH OF THE EVIDENCE against the police force was taken down at the first "open" Klan meeting which had been held the week before. In the October 30, 1975, issue of the Globe, Stair published a first-hand account of what went on at the first meeting: "While sitting at a table in the kitchen of the Lee home, one man told of how one policeman allegedly had harassed him, spit on him and threatened to shoot him. Three young men later gave accounts of harassment and threats allegedly made to them by different members of the Webb City police force; one of them claimed he had been discriminated against when he attempted to obtain employment with the force at Webb City. An older man then told of being arrested on allegedly false charges and of how one policeman supposedly was attempting to force him into selling his residence and drive him out of Webb City."

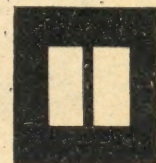
The Exalted Cyclops had then asked two other men to sit at the table and "tell of their experiences," wrote Stair. "However, after one of the men indicated he did not want to talk in such open surroundings, the 'rap' session was moved into a

bedroom of the house. At that point, one of the men said that he had seen a policeman confiscate some marijuana from another man and put it in his pocket. He said the policeman, who appeared worried and hesitant to talk, finally alleged that he had acted as a courier for a high-ranking police official in an evidence-fixing scheme. He said he placed a paper bag under the front seat of a car on instructions from the policeman. He claimed that shortly afterward, the man who owned the car in which he had placed the bag was arrested on a charge of possession of a narcotic, and, after being found guilty, the car owner was sentenced to a jail term. He also claimed that he knew two policemen who had purchased stolen property and alleged that others had threatened women with arrest if they refused them sexual favors. The man also asked the Exalted Cyclops if he would have to appear before the grand jury and indicated that he feared his life would be in danger if he did so. The Klansmen assured the man of support."

As for the Klan's activities concerning their drug investigation, the Exalted Cyclops explains his role: "I infiltrate the organization by working from the streets. We're not after the kids that are users, only the pushers." The Klansmen express their belief that the drug problem is communist-inspired as a plot to weaken the country. "I was a drug addict for four

(continued on page 10)

The Ku Klux Klan



Area Klan concerned about drugs, pornography

(continued from page 9)

years myself, and I couldn't care about my country or fellow Americans while I was involved with drugs," emphasized the Cyclops as he rolled up his sleeves revealing the scars. The Great Titan, Lee, also added that the Klan was in the process of receiving authorization to talk to the Webb City senior class about drug usage.

MC CORKLE CAN BE DESCRIBED as "a trim, balding Asbury farmer who says the primary objective of the Klan unit is to inform the public about such things as the spread of communism, drug trafficking, and pornography pushing and expose persons involved in such activities to authorities." He emphasizes that the unit is basically non-violent but admits that the unit would use force if the situation called for it. He says that first the group would go to authorities and present proof of the wrongdoing in question, and he stresses that the proof would be unequivocal. He said if the unit received no satisfaction after the presentation, the members then would take matters into their own hands. "What it comes down to is that there would be some ass kickings, to put it bluntly," the Grand Dragon said. He says the group "will meet violence with violence" and adds "if we didn't we might just as well be at a PTA group sitting, drinking

members possibly being FBI informants and what should be the Klan's recourse if these men reported the flogging incident and possibly indicted the Klan for conspiracy to flog. Taylor responded that "this would not happen because none of the Klansmen would know each other by name, only by number.. So it would be impossible for infiltrators or spies to identify who was in on the voting or the flogging."

During the ensuing interview, Taylor received two phone calls in response to an ad recruiting members run on a previous Sunday. "You aren't a Jew, are you?" he asked one caller. "And, of course, you aren't a Ne-gro?" After he hung up the telephone he was asked what he had against the Jews. "The Klan just never has accepted them," Taylor replied. "We do take Catholics now." Jones asked: "But why won't you take any Jews?" Taylor replied: "Well, that's where the money's at and when you got the money, you control the people."

Jones' next question was what was meant by "white supremacy" and the Exalted Cyclops responded with, "I'm for white supremacy in the United States, that's all. In Japan I'm for yellow supremacy. And I'm for black supremacy in Africa." Jones also revealed that along with McCorkle, Taylor had gained entry into the Klan through Scott Nelson, imperial wizard of the Texas Fiery Knights of the KKK. "Both Missourians, however, expressed dislike for Nelson's blatant



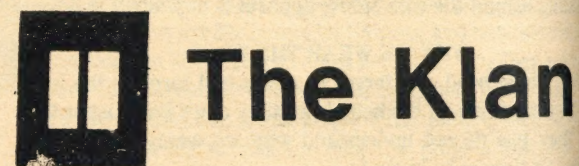
WHAT THE KLAN IS

"The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is a fraternal order promulgating fraternal conduct, and not merely a 'social association.' It is a duly incorporated, legally recognized institution, honest in purpose, noble in sentiment, and practical in results that should command hearty respect of all real Americans throughout the nation. It is an association of Real Men who believe in being something, in doing something worthwhile, and who are in all things 100 per cent pure American. Yet, it is vastly more than merely a social fraternal order."

As the Klan meeting begins to break up and the wooden cross is taken down, Grand Dragon Albert McCorkle concludes the proceedings with, "The reason we're here is for the younger generation. We want to make this world a better place for the next generation ... a better place to raise your kids in."

This, then, is the Klan—1800s to 1975.

(The End)



... will avoid violence, if possible

coffee." He says it would not be in the KKK's style to harass anyone and noted that persons who incurred the wrath of the Klan definitely would not complain to law enforcement officials because they would be operating outside the law to begin with.

The August 7, 1975, edition of the Kansas City Star published an article by Harry Jones, Jr., a reporter who interviewed McCorkle. The article tells of the experiences Jones had with the Grand Dragon after confronting him with this statement: "You sound like a pussycat." The statement provoked McCorkle and it came after McCorkle had answered a series of questions with non-violent answers. McCorkle, after Jones' comment, refused to continue with the interview. McCorkle then notified the Exalted Cyclops in Springfield, Charles Taylor, of the unpeleasant incident but according to Jones, Taylor did not cut off the expected interview. He simply emphasized the Klan's standing on violence. "We aren't saying there'll be no violence; we're just saying we plan to avoid it if we can." Taylor, a 33-year-old trucker went on to point out that the day would come when the Klansmen might have to resort to a little "flogging" or "another means of persuasion, involving applying one's foot forcefully to another's posterior." According to Jones' article, "asked to define both phrases, Taylor said flogging meant whipping, with a whip. As for the other, it seemed to be an all-purpose euphemism for whatever kind of fearsome violence—apparently short of murder—that the Klansmen might feel was necessary to right a wrong. He stressed, however, that whatever the Klan did, it would do so only after a 75 per cent majority vote of its membership." Later in the article, the Star reported that Jones asked Taylor about a part of the Klan

racism and hinted strongly that they might be switching to another Klan group soon," Jones reported.

In the Lee home, a reporter cornered the black-attired Exalted Cyclops to question him concerning the alleged KKK letter sent to Governor Christopher Bond from Webb City. He simply and quietly answered, "That letter was not sent from the Ku Klux Klan." Another cloaked member, reportedly of high standing within the organization, said the Klan's purpose is to stop crime, not start it. The problem, he said, in dealing with the public is the stigma attached to the Ku Klux Klan from its activities caaried out in earlier years. An example of this, he related, was the letter recently mailed to Gov. Bond threatening his life. The KKK was mentioned in the letter. Apparently the Klansmen felt that the letter was sent with a Webb City postmark only to bring out negative publicity on the part of the organization. "We're sick and tired of no one doing anything to stop crime," he said. "It's got to be done legally. However, if the courts will not do it, we will," he said.

In the Klan's application pamphlet an explanation of the mysterious Ku Klux Klan that has survived since the 1800s is given as this:



COMING
In-depth articles on
Indians
human sexuality
death
Missouri women

Division serves one-third of campus

The division of business administration, located on the west edge of the campus in the Old Mansion House and the adjacent annex, serves nearly one-third of the student body. Yet to the other two-thirds it remains much a mystery.

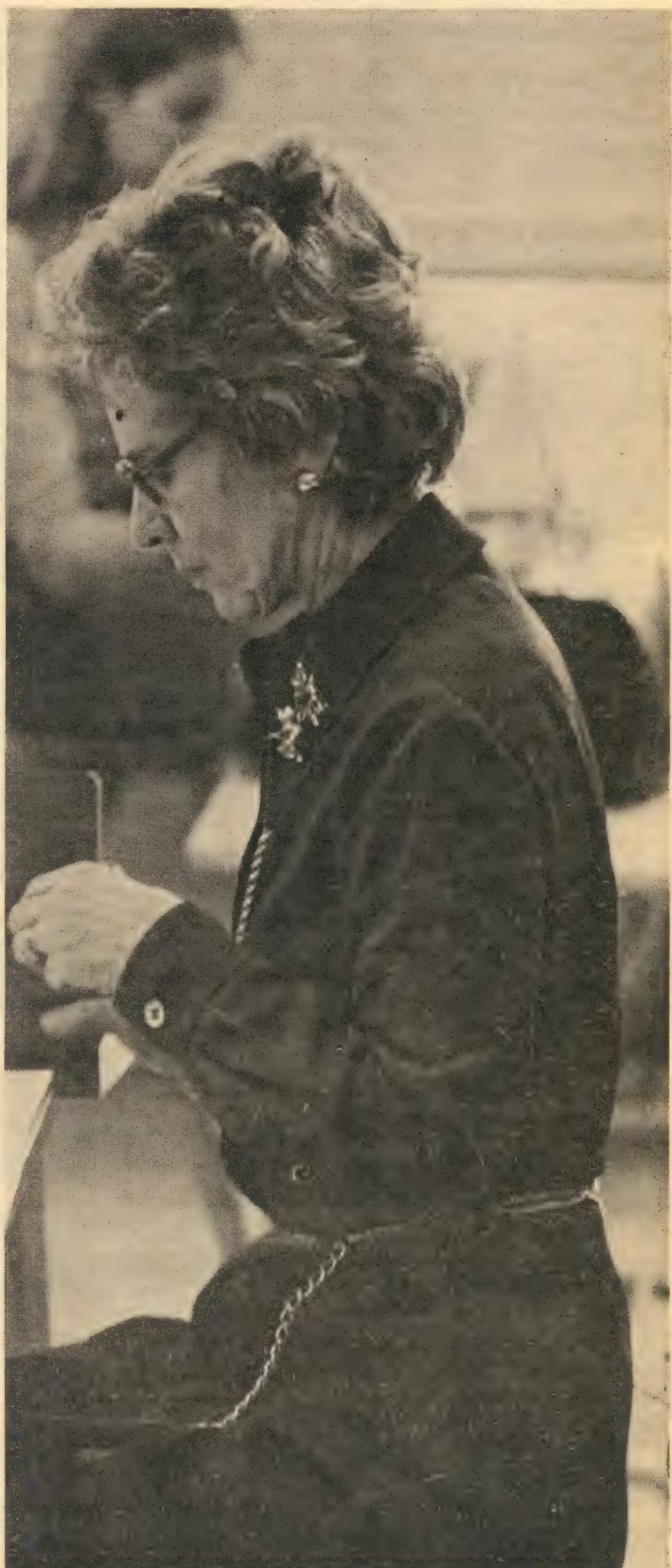
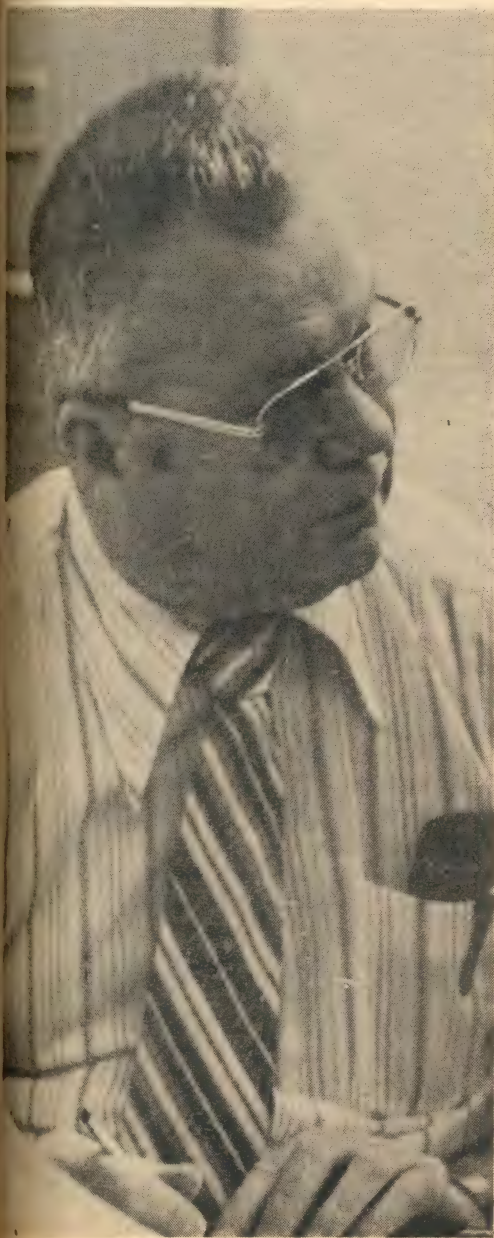
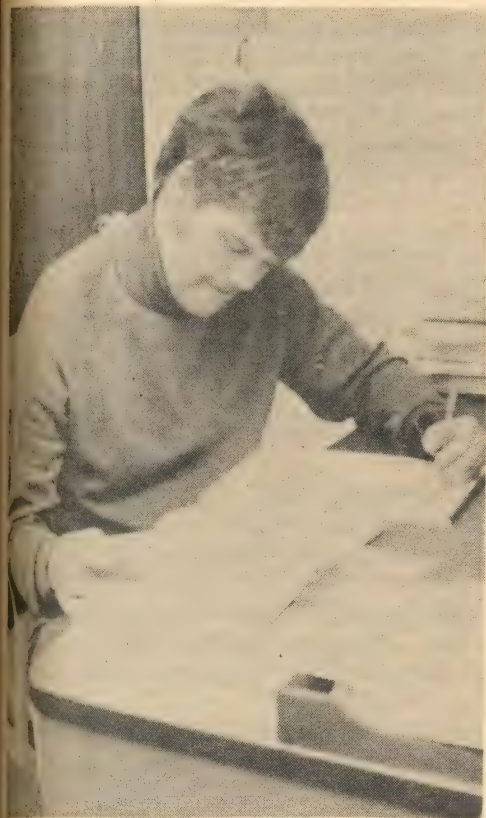
Incorporating the departments of accounting, economics and finance, general business, marketing and management, and office administration, the division prepares individual students to enter the business community. It also prepares students for positions of responsibility and leadership, for teaching positions on the secondary level, and for successfully pursuing ad-

vanced degrees in the diversified areas of business.

Under the leadership of Dr. L. Keith Larrimore, the division has a faculty of 17 full-time persons, most of whom hold the doctorate.

Offering both four-year baccalaureate and associate degree programs, the division strives to continuously develop and improve the caliber of instruction, programs and courses to meet individual needs.

Students desiring more information about the division's offerings are urged to contact Dr. Larrimore or one of the faculty members during registration or after classes begin next week.



Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance

Cult growing over Zen book

Not so long ago it was Herman Hesse, the German metaphysical novelist, and J. R. J. Tolkien, the British fantasist and author of "The Lord of the Rings." Then it was Kurt Vonnegut, Jr., and Charles ("The Greening of America") Reich. Now the book that's most often tucked into hip pockets on college campuses around the U.S. is Robert Pirsig's "Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance."

The paperback publisher, Bantam, says that it's selling about 50,000 copies a month with 750,000 in print.

At the University of Virginia, administrators asked all freshmen this fall to read "Zen" before coming to school—just to stimulate their thinking. In Chicago the University of Illinois Circle Campus requires it for several courses, as do De Paul University and Roosevelt University.

FOR THOSE PERSONS who haven't yet been introduced, "Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance" is only marginally concerned with the Oriental philosophy of Zen or with the Occidental concern for keeping a motorcycle fit. On its most basic level the book describes the cross-country motorcycle trip of a man in search of himself. Beyond that, however, "Zen" deals in what its subtitle advertises—"An Inquiry Into Values." The values are those of modern America, and the inquiry is really an examination of the mystical meaning surrounding something Pirsig calls Quality.

Distilled to its simplest, Quality, according to Pirsig, "takes you out of yourself, makes you aware of the world around you....It is the point at which subject and object meet...."

"Quality is the continuing stimulus which causes us to create the world in which we live. All of it. Every last bit of it."

How did he get the idea for the book?

"Simple, really," Pirsig said. "I just started writing it one day. A friend of mine—John, my motorcycle companion in the book—had been to Japan, studied a little Zen and read Eugene Herrigel's 'Zen in the Art of Archery.'"

"While he was telling me about it, I noticed his motorcycle was out of tune. I thought he needed a manual on Zen and motorcycle repair. So I just started to write a little essay for

him. At the time, you see, I was making my living writing technical manuals.

"BUT THEN THE THING just got bigger and better and I couldn't stop. Originally I thought it would take me about three weeks to write. It took me 4½ years."

Dose it surprise him that the book is being so widely read on college campuses?

"No," Pirsig said. "The book was written for college students as its primary audience. You see, older people, generally, are too set in their mental patterns. College students, on the other hand, are shopping around to find something to live by. They are receptive to the ideas in the book."

He added, "This book didn't just pop into my head. The out-of-tune motorcycle may have triggered me, but the book had been in the process of maturation in my head since my childhood."

"I started writing seriously then because, well, that was just the point where I said to myself, 'All right. This is it. I'm tired of being a loser all my life.' And once I started the serious writing, something happened. I developed a winner's attitude—which is a kind of killer instinct. I'd had so many failures I just couldn't let up. I knew I had something to say, and I became unrelenting."

Just how autobiographical is "Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance"? It has been called an autobiography and a novel. What does Pirsig call it?

"That's a rather deep metaphysical question. After all, one's experience is marked by his predisposition to observe the world around him. Frequently one man's fiction is merely another's experience."

"WHEN I STARTED OUT, the book was purely autobiographical. But then I began to change it—to make it better. But even with the changes, it's still all true."

"I'd probably have to go over it line by line to say which things are literally true—in the photographic sense. The character of Phaedrus, for example, is made up. I did that when I realized I was using 'I' too much. So I simply invented a 'he' which then took on a life of its own. After awhile I found that Phaedrus was dragging me through the book rather than vice versa."

"Actually the parts that seem the most fictitious are probably the most true. The stuff in the last chapter on California is almost verbatim. So too are parts about the University of Chicago. It's funny, but I've received many letters from students at the University of Chicago saying 'Yes! That's exactly what it's like here.'"

Now he is writing another book. And again, "I'm finding that the job keeps opening up the more I get into it. One criticism I got on the first book was that the philosophy of Quality lacked density. All I could say to that was, 'Well! I've already got over 400 pages; so stick around for the next book.' And in fact, in the new one my aim is to put the metaphysics of Quality into a more definite form."

"Specifically the theme of the new book will deal with the question, 'If Quality is a universal constant, why doesn't everyone agree on what, exactly, it is?'"

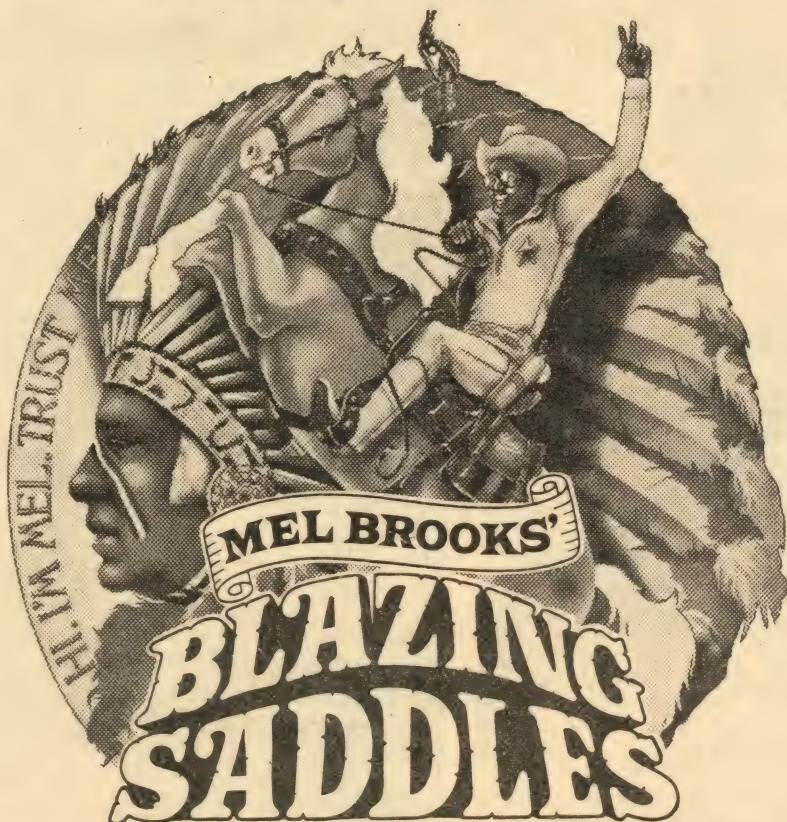
"TO DEAL WITH THE QUESTION I must digest the whole field of anthropology, which is what I've been doing lately. In particular, I'm focusing on the Cheyenne Indians and their relations to white American culture. From that comparison, I hope to extract certain principles, which can then be applied to other cultural problems."

"I am interested in the Cheyenne because their culture is unique in that it once was matriarchal, but when the Cheyenne became buffalo hunters they became patriarchal. I think the lessons that can be learned from the Cheyenne can help us understand things like the conflict between patriarchal white America and black America—which run the full spectrum from patriarchy to matriarchy. In several ways those conflicts have to do with interpretations of Quality."

In a third book he plans to examine mental illness. "In a very real sense, people who are declared mentally ill are like the heretics at the time of the Inquisition. Frequently the inquisitors were not bad people—all they wanted was for the heretics to recant and rejoin the flock."

"And psychiatrists today are very much like those inquisitors. Their job is to return lost souls to the fold. Unfortunately the question that rarely seems to enter the equation is whether the fold itself is lost. I want to deal with that question."

CUB presents



from the people who gave you "The Jazz Singer"

"BLAZING SADDLES" Starring CLEAVON LITTLE, GENE WILDER, SLIM PICKENS, DAVID HULLSTON, CLAUDE ENNIS, STARRETT JR.
Also Starring MEL BROOKS, HARVEY KORMAN and MADELINE KAHN. Screenplay by MEL BROOKS, NORMAN STEINBERG, ANDREW BERGMAN, RICHARD PRYOR, ALAN UGER. Story by ANDREW BERGMAN. Produced by MICHAEL HERTZBERG. Directed by MEL BROOKS.
PANAVISION® TECHNICOLOR® R RESTRICTED From Warner Bros. A Warner Communications Company

Jan. 20-21

7 p.m.

Ballroom
25 cents

New ideas to mark semester at Barn, children's theatres

CUB sets 14 films

Innovation seems to be the Barn Theatre's new year's resolution as they bring about several new ideas in the theatre and children's theatre operations. To start off with, two plays will be cast at the same time next Thursday, January 22, starting at 1 p.m. One will be the children's play, "Johnny Appleseed" and the other will be the contemporary comedy, "George Washington Slept Here".

"George Washington Slept Here" by Moss Hart and George Kaufman is about a family that tries to get away from it all by buying a house in the country, in which the real estate salesman assures them "George Washington Slept Here." The comedy aspect encompasses their trials and tribulations in trying to cope with remodeling a broken-down shack, invasions of week-end guests, leeching relatives and an onslaught of a summer stock acting company. A large cast of 9 men and 8 women will be needed. Several special effects, such as storms, collapsing chairs, falling trees, and two totally separate sets will be used.

A new era in children's theatre will start this year according to Ms. Joyce Bowman, who will direct "Johnny Appleseed". For the first time the entire elementary school district of Joplin and Carthage will be able to see the play, and see it free. The Joplin Parks and Recreation Committee is sponsoring this play as part of the Bicentennial Celebration and it is paying for the cost of the sets and production. In Joplin, the children will be bused to Memorial Hall, and in Carthage to Our Lady of the Ozarks. Other sponsors include the Association for Childhood Education, and The Carthage Press.

"Johnny Appleseed" is the story, from early childhood to death, (1774 to 1845) of the great American wanderer. Bowman explains that this play is appropriate for the Bicentennial because, "Johnny Appleseed epitomizes the American spirit in terms of individual freedom and concern for others." The play, presented more on the impressionistic level, rather than the realistic, is historically correct and very accurate. A major part of the production is going to be visual effect because of different lighting effects and the presentation of 55 slides, displayed at intervals in the play. The play explains many of the difficulties of the early settlers, the white-Indian problem and the reasons for the war of 1812.

Bowman expressed the opinion that "if someone doesn't get along well with children, doesn't respect them, they won't be able to relate to them from the stage. I would rather they indicate their preference on their tryout sheet." Part of the feedback on the plays is when the actors mingle with the children after the play, sign autographs, and talk to the children. Bowman indicated that there have been more adults in past audiences and mentioned that "Rags to Riches" had almost 50 per cent adult participation. The play calls for 13 cast members, allowing for two cast members to play Johnny Appleseed as a young man and an old man. Between 6-10,000 elementary children will view the play in March and April.

Two scenes from each play will be the material for tryouts and the scripts are available in the library. If a student doesn't wish to try out for both plays, he should so indicate on the tryout sheet. The play dates for "George Washington Slept Here" are March 8 through 13.

Fourteen films have been scheduled by the College Union Board for the second semester. "More Flicks in '76" is the theme, with a variety of recent movies scheduled.

Next week, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Mel Brooks' "Blazing Saddles" will be shown. Then, in weekly order, will be:

"The Three Musketeers," January 27; "Magnum Force," February 5; "Funny Lady," February 10; "Zardoz," February 17, 18; "House of Wax," February 25;

"Uptown Saturday Night," March 2; "The Gambler," March 9; "Phantom of the Paradise," March 17; "Don't Look Now," March 23; "The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman," March 30;

"Steppenwolf," April 6, 7; "Chinatown," April 20; and "The Longest Yard," April 27.

All films are to be shown at the CUB ballroom, with admission being 25 cents.

For further information, students may contact Stephen Holt, films chairman, at extensions 208 or 242.

Hitchcock next Spiva art film

An Alfred Hitchcock shocker, "Sabotage," a 1936 film by the master British film-maker, launches the second half of the Spiva film series Tuesday night, January 27.

The film, to be shown at 7:30 p.m. in the Spiva Art Center on campus, is most noted for the suspense which builds when a boy unwittingly carries a time bomb across London. The performance by a dry-eyed Sylvia Sidney, upon learning of the death of her brother, is said to belong among the unforgettable moments of screen history.

Oscar Homolka and John Loder co-star.

Also to be shown is the short film "Rescued by Rover" which was said to be the first major achievement in the British fiction film. It was made in 1905 by Cecil Hepworth.

Other films for the semester include: "The Love of Jeanne Ney," a German 1927 film on Tuesday, February 10; "General Della Rovere," a 1960 Italian film, on Tuesday, February 24; "Things to Come," a 1936 British film on Tuesday, March 23; and "Earth," a 1930 Russian film on Tuesday, April 6.

Admission to non-members of the film society is \$1.00 per film.

Man's dreams of flight real

By STEVE TODD

Flight. For centuries man has dreamed of flying, probably since the first man saw the first bird. Many devices were invented in years past to enable man to copy the birds, but they only seemed to work in legends for Icarus and his father Daedalus.

Then along came many serious men who truly wanted man-powered flight. Such men were Sir George Cayley, Horatio Phillips, Otto Lilienthal, Octave Chanute, and Francis M. Rogallo. These pioneers in muscle-powered aviation came up with many ideas, plans, and designs.

NOW, IN THE AGE of supersonic jets, planes and rockets, man has found a way to fly with the birds.

Hang-gliding is the solution to this age-old problem. Hang gliders are light weight, foot launched man-carrying wings. These range from crafts resembling the Wright brothers' first airplane to oversized kites.

The kite-like glider was designed by Francis Rogallo, who was a researcher for NASA. The delta-shaped Rogallo wing is the most popular type of hang glider seen now.

At first the sport of flying suspended by harness or seat under a wing was practiced in such places as California, Hawaii, and the Rocky Mountain states, but the popularity has spread across the nation and the world. Many of the mountain slopes of the world, including Japan's Mount Fuji, have been flown.

EVEN HERE IN THE JOPLIN area hang-gliding has become a going thing. Several persons from the four-state region, in-

cluding a few Southern students, are avid fans.

A Joplin man, Richard Kingrey, owns and operates Sky Unlimited Hang-Glider Service, the only local glider shop. Kingrey handles sales of wings, parts, repairs, and also gives lessons.

Kingrey started gliding about two and a half years ago. He was one of the first in this area and has since designed and built several kites. He and many of his current and former students fly nearly every weekend, weather permitting, either at Snowball west of Joplin or at Red Clay, near Cardin, Oklahoma. The Red Clay chat piles are a favorite among area enthusiasts because it offers take-off altitudes of up to 200 feet.

WHEN FLYING STANDARD Rogallo wings, as most local flyers do, a gentle but steady breeze of 10 to 12 miles per hour is desired with a hill having a 4:1 slope, since standard Rogallos have a 4:1 glide ratio. This means that for every foot of drop, the wing moves out four feet. Modified Rogallo-designs can attain 6:1 or 8:1 glide ratios.

Most delta-wings are home-built, either from scratch or with the help of factory kites. The majority of wings today are made of aircraft quality aluminum and have sails made of fabric, usually Dacron. However, quite a few have been constructed from bamboo or light wood, and many use polyethylene sails. These fly as well usually, but the aluminum is stronger and polyethylene has a tendency to become brittle in cold weather.

Persons interested in lessons, learning more about gliding or just wanting to watch some flying should contact Richard Kingrey at 781-6980 or write to him at 122 McConnell in Joplin.

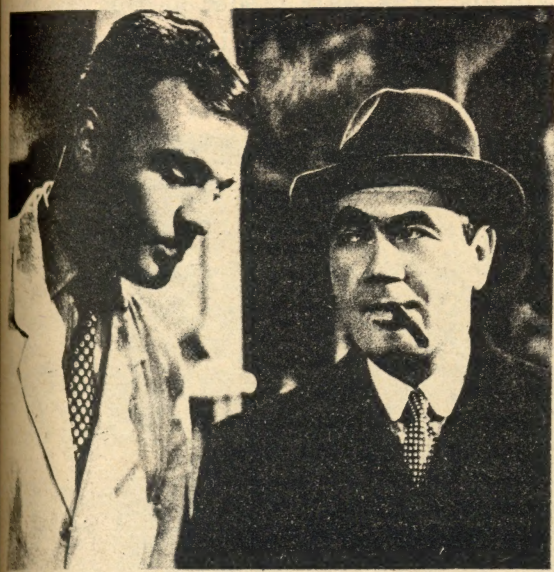
Pittsburg tourney next for debaters

The 34th Annual Gorilla Forensics Tournament will be held at Pittsburg, Kansas Jan. 22-24, with Missouri Southern sending three debate teams to participate. The Gorilla Tournament is considered one of the hardest and most competitive tournaments in the United States.

Dr. D. H. Rhodes and Mary Lynn Cornwell will accompany the three teams to the tournament. The two teams in junior division will be Randy Hunt, sophomore, with Ralph Bush, freshman, and John McKnight, freshman, with Bruce Clark, fresh-

man. The team in senior division will consist of Jim Russell, freshman, with Kay Albright, freshman.

Four rounds of debate each are scheduled on Thursday and Friday, with octa-finals starting on Saturday morning. One unique feature about the tournament is that they provide and serve breakfast on Saturday morning which is paid for out of the original entry fee. This will not be an overnight stay for the squad, but will probably be one of their biggest tournaments due to the competition level.



Spiva presents

SABOTAGE

1936

Oscar Homolka, Sylvia Sidney, John Loder. Directed by Alfred Hitchcock. One of Hitchcock's favorite themes, people involved in some incredible or suspenseful situation beyond their control, serves as the basis for this film. Homolka portrays Verloc, whose sabotage activities are disguised by his occupation as a film theater manager. When a bomb he has made kills his wife's young brother, Verloc finds his world closing in on him as his wife secretly desires revenge and a detective gets on his trail.



Maurice Dixon ineligible for second semester play

Maurice Dixon, leading scorer for the Lions during the first half of the current basketball season, has been declared ineligible for second semester play.

Dixon did not meet NAIA minimum hours completed requirements during the first semester, according to Max Oldham, athletic director.

Dixon was a dominant figure in Southern's 9-2 record during the first half of the season, leading the squad in scoring with 198 points, in rebounding with 115, and he was tied with Rudy Harvey in field goal percentage, hitting 50 per cent of his shots.

Southern was ranked second last week in District 16 of the NAIA by the Littenhouse rating system. UMKC is first with a 66.3 power rating. MSSC is second with 61.5, followed by Rochurst at 61.1.

Last weekend the Lions participated in the Cameron Classic at Lawton, Oklahoma.

Prior to the end of the first semester the Lions jolted Murray State of Kentucky and then handed a 78-67 surprise defeat to William Jewell College.

The Jewell contest, played on the Lions home court featured an eye-popping shooting exhibition by Charlie Funk, 6-7 forward for William Jewell, but the 34 points he scored were overcome by the fast-finishing Lions who pulled ahead at the half and steadily increased their lead.

Poland invites Lion soccer squad

Missouri Southern's soccer squad has been invited to tour Poland next August for a series of matches with Polish teams.

Coach Hal Bodon says the Lions have been invited by the Consulate General of the Polish People's Republic in New York.

NO DECISION HAS YET BEEN made as to whether the squad can accept the invitation, with financial arrangements being the major roadblock. Cost of the trip would be \$712 per person from New York City. Bodon says he would like to take a squad of 15 players, and the Lions are eligible to have a travel party of 20.

Bodon said that U.S. teams are selected on a team's past performance. The Lions have a two-year record of 27 wins, 6 defeats, and 3 ties. Poland is the defending Olympic soccer champion.

"Our players and their families are excited about the possibility of touring Poland," Bodon said. "According to the

itinerary we are scheduled to play six games during the 16-day trip with two or three impromptu games to be added along the way. The U.S. teams who played in Poland last summer averaged nine games apiece.

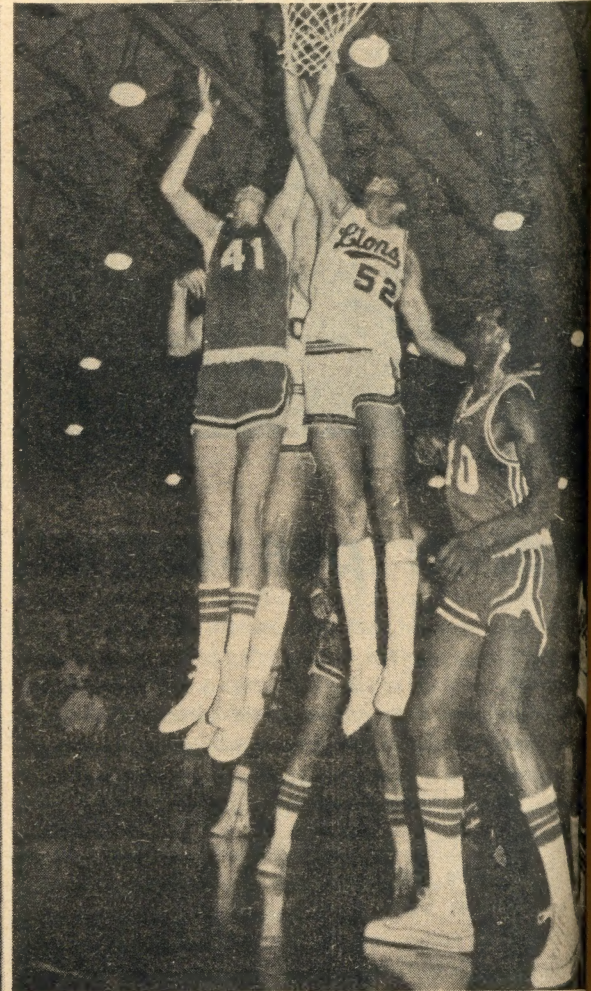
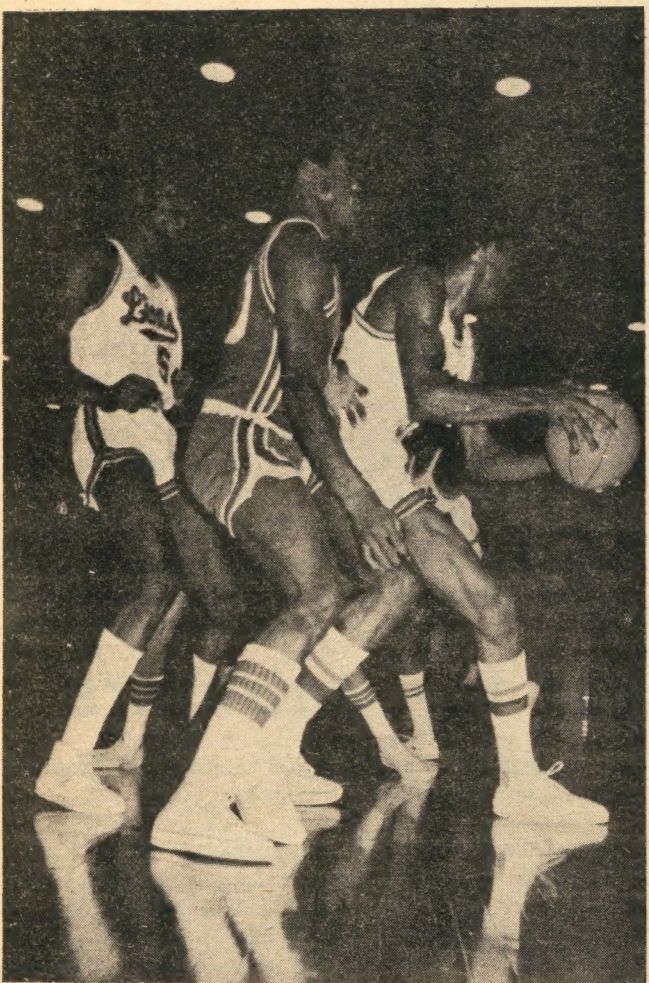
"**THERE WERE 20 U.S. TEAMS** on the tour last summer," Bodon added. "The coaches with whom I've visited came home with a tremendous impression of the country and the people.

"We could learn a lot from a trip of this nature and I'm certain we could make a contribution to the relationship between the peoples of our two nations. The tour would be a tremendous experience for our players."

Under the proposed itinerary the Lions would leave about Aug. 1. Flying to Warsaw, the team would then make several excursions into the Polish countryside, including visits to several World War II concentration camps.



Athletic skills were needed to negotiate the notorious path from the business building to the Union during December icy weather.



Lions in action in December

Record win streak ends; NEO cops 62-47 decision

By LoVETRA BROWN
Women's Sports Director

The Golden Norse of Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College of Miami, handed the MSSC Lion women their first loss of the season in a cage encounter played here on Dec. 15. The tall and talented Norse women outscored Sallie Roper's Lions 62-47.

The loss snapped a twelve game win streak for Southern. Previously NEO was the last opponent to defeat the Lions 62-51 on January 19. Since then the MSSC squad has rolled past 12 straight foes. The loss was only the third in Southern women's basketball history, and leaves MSSC at 4-1 for the season.

The game promised to be a battle of defense at the outset with neither team scoring for the first minute and 55 seconds. Southern guard Terri Dresh broke the scoring ice at 18:05 with a fielder, and NEO returned the favor at 16:26. This was the last time the game was tied. At 11:02 to go, the score was 10-4 in favor of NEO.

The Lions kept within reach of the Norse as both teams had trouble finding the net. Barbara Lawsons's two perfect free throws at 8:32 kept the Lions within 6 at 14-8, then the Norse began finding the range, taking a 20-11 advantage at 3:52.

The rest of the half belonged to Southern forward Deb van Alman. After hitting a free throw, van Alman stole the ball from the Norse, setting up a Cheryl Frazier score. Van Alman hustled defensively throughout the second half and harassed Norse ball handlers.

The score was 27-14 in favor of the Norse at the half. The greatest Norse lead was by 21 points, 60-39, with 2:59 to go in the game.

The Norse women towered over the players from Southern. Three six-footers and several 5-9 guards gave NEO the great height advantage.

Coach Rober credited her charges, "They really gave all they had, and never game up."

Both teams took 75 shots from the field. NEO connected on 30 for 40 per cent, while the Lions hit only 17 for an icy 23 per cent field effort. NEO canned only two of eleven charities, while Southern connected on 46 per cent, or 13 out of 28. Barbara Lawson fired through eight MSSC free throws. The tall Norse women out rebounded Southern 68-43. Diana Stokes paced Norse scorers with 12.

Karen Gordon led Southern scorers with 13 points, followed by Frazier with 12, Elbrader with 10, Lawson 8, Dresh poured in 3, and van Alman finished with one.

The Lion's next encounter will be Jan. 21, when they will host the Southwest Baptist Bearcats at 7 p.m. The Lions will return the NEO visit on Feb. 14, at 2 p.m.



1976 version of the Twist

Lion women deck Drury five

Coach Sallie Roper's Lions belted the Drury Panthers 71-43 in a basketball game played at Drury's Weiser Gym on Dec. 11. The Lions led 7-2 early, 27-8 after twelve minutes; and took a 35-16 advantage into the locker room at intermission.

Eight Lion women left their mark on the score board, as Barbara Lawson showed the way with 20 tallies. Terri Dresh

and Karen Gordon each had twelve, Juanita Elbrader, Cheryl Frazier and Deb van Alman canned 8 each. Rene Gibbons scored a field goal and Linda Ummel garnered a charity.

The contest was marred by fouls, with Southern being called for 23. Two Lions and a Panther left the game via the foul route.

The Drury women were overwhelmed by a 30-8 deficit with six minutes to go in the half, but fought back to a 30-15 gap with 2:25 to go. Drury couldn't find the range during the rest of the half and were outscored 5-1 by the visitors.

Coach Roper emptied her bench early in the second half as there was little doubt as to the outcome of the contest. Deb van Alman scored her first field goal of the season to put her team ahead 41-20 with 15:47 to go in the game. Van Alman finished with four fielders, good for 66 per cent from the field.

With 4:17 to go, Rene Gibbons took her only shot of the game from 15 feet out, and it was perfect, swishing the net for her initiation into the ranks of the scorers.

The win boosted Southern's perfect record to 3-0.

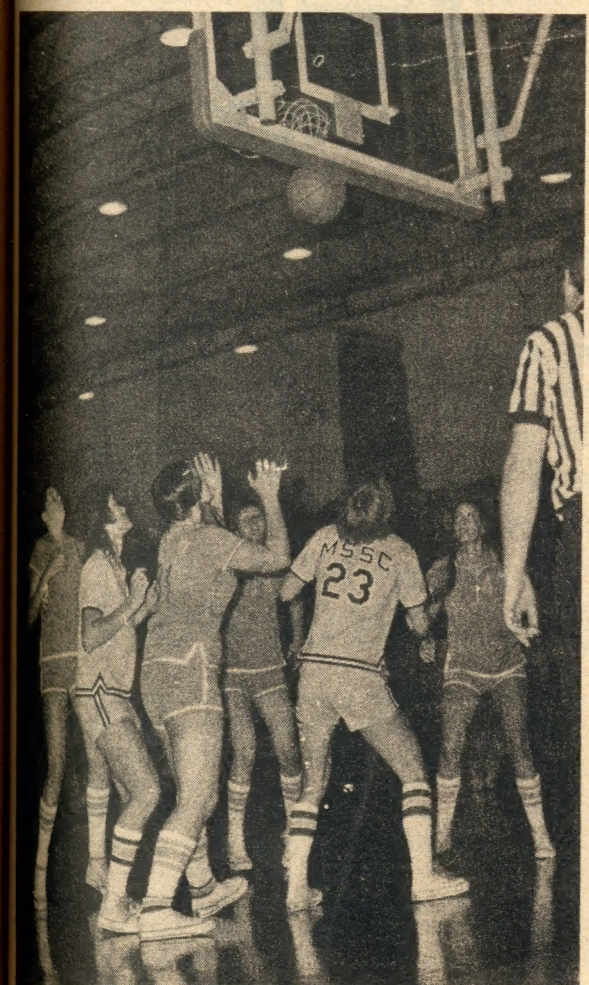
Southern downs Cottey 78-29

Missouri Southern Women's Basketball team routed the team of Cottey College, in a game played at Nevada on Dec. 13. Sallie Roper's Lions outscored the hosts 78-29, on a red hot 44 per cent field accuracy performance, canning 34 of 77 shots.

Cheryl Frazier paced both clubs with 25 points; Terri Dresh and Barbara Lawson netted 14 each. Juanita Elbrader and Karen Gordon had nine each, while Deb van Alman scored three, and Rene Gibbons and Linda Ummel scored twice each.

Cottey's Deb Hanson scored 14, the most of any Cottey woman. Her team could manage only a frigid 25 per cent field effort, hitting 13 of 52.

Southern's 78 points is a record high in the club's short history, as is the 49 point victory margin. The Lions put 43 points between themselves and the losers twice last season against both Crowder and Drury. The victory left MSSC at 4-0, and extended the Lion win streak to an even dozen.



Women basketball squad in action

Take Army ROTC. Get tons of responsibility.



It's your first year out of college. You've got a good job in a big company . . . one with assets of around thirty million dollars. And you're not just working for this company, you're helping to run it. You're responsible for its success or failure.

That's one of the best things about taking Army ROTC in college . . . the time you spend

after college, serving as an officer in the active Army or in a Reserve component. You'll get the kind of responsibility and leadership experience that some people work years to earn. Responsibility. We've got tons of it.

Army ROTC. The more you look at it, the better it looks.

For more information

Capt. Frank Bridges
ROTC Office H-111
Ext. 245